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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 57 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Cure Your Eye.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of mature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

SUCCESSFUL & PROFITABLE RACING
WHAT TO DO:
Write your name and address clearly on an Inland Telegram Form and put Rs. 1/8 in stamps on it (express Telegraphic Rate) and post it to BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759 Bombay so as to reach by the evening before the Race Day at the latest.
On the morning of the Race Day you will receive a telegram giving you THREE CERTAIN WINNERS.
In return for this service, you must send the next day to Mr. Jones, the odds paid by the Tote, for win only, to Rs. 5, by crossed cheque. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted.
BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA† ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
6th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA† ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March	PRUTH *	5,000
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
20th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April ..	SOUDAN	
31st May ..	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
March 9th ..	MOLDAVIA ..	—
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Mar. ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa at 2 p. m.
8th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
9th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busra via Karachi
10th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169,
Telephone No. 1280.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For.
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depl.
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5,059	Mar	16th Mar
Mitsuki Maru	I. Iwazawa	3,639	2 Mar	18th ,,
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A. LL.B (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent, per annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Vladivostock
Bombay	London	Saigon
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shimonosaki
Hamburg	New York.	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagoya	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Teintsin
Hongkong	Peking.	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 26,75,162
Reserved Fund 20,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

"NERVINUS"
(WITH GOLD)
All the powers of vigorous youth—the joy of living every hour of one's life in perfect enjoyment is imparted by partaking of this amazing "Elixir of Life." If you are run-down you need a course of this Rejuvenator. As a blood purifier it has no equal and as an ideal tonic it has wonderful effect on Anaemia, Dyspepsia and Constipation. The external application "Organ Oil" prepared by an elaborate and expensive process gives marvellous result in all cases of local weakness, due to abuse or excess in life. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. Nervinus with Gold at Rs. 5 a bottle and the external application at Rs. 2-8 a phial. Both together at Rs. 7 (Postage extra).
Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary, Inspector:—Produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh Jamtara:—Some of the worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq. Belgaum:—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh during 2 months. Mr. W. Pacheco, Podanur:—It has done me a lot of good. Mr. Khan Chand, Extra Asstt. Commissioner. Punjab:—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. C. W. Esq., Officer, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment:—Please send me another bottle. The last bottle I had at Poona showed excellent results. F. G. Ellis, Esq.:—The Elixir and Oil are greatly improving me.
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM E. I. R.,

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.
Head Office—1 Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.
Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.
Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to—
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
Local Secretaries, 79 Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secreary or the Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921.	55,86,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 ..	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.
For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company's Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL
STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HAIR BELTING.

Under instructions from Mr. Tyrrel The Receiver appointed in suit No. 3505 of 1922, (The Eastern Bank Ltd. vs. Sukhia Desai and Co.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

5 Bales Hair Belting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 UNDERWOOD MOTORS OF 460 VOLTS.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., The Official Liquinator of Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 8th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cowasji Patel Street godown near Parsi Agiari.

4 Underwood motors of 460 Volts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Ekbine Road fish market, Coloba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market, Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Duwarkadas Jeykisondas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Chandulal Dalsukhram Zaveri and under the power of sale given by an Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd March 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day WEDNESDAY, the 7th March 1923 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2977 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 706, 708, 397, New Nos. 3216 and VF/2071 Old Survey Nos. 578 and 576, New Survey Nos. 7912 and 19/7910 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1636 (1 and 2), 343 (1), 344 (1), Street Nos. 1-4 and 23-24 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road and partly by the Sandhurst Road, on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ranchordas Bhavan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik and on or towards the East by the Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SUCTION HOSE, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

3 cases I. R. Suction hose ( ) in all 840 feet.

1 case Tooth Brushes.
1 case Hair, cloth, and Nail Brushes.
1 case Belts.
1 case Tooth and Nail brushes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Mors Motor Car 4 cylinder 16-20 H.P Torpedo Shape recently overhauled and painted in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th March 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72. Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4027.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of an Immoveable Property known as Narayan Ashramam, situate at Lalbaug, without the Fort of Bombay, advertised for sale on Friday, the 9th March, 1923, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS AND PRINCES.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHANDANHAR (NECKLACE) AND A STAR-SET WITH DIAMONDS.

By order of Messrs. Kapurchand Bhagwanji and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Maharana Shree Ranjitsinhji Bahadur of Barwani State and his Agents, Messrs. Prabhulal Motichand Parekh and Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, at 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

1 Chandanhar (Necklace) set with Diamonds.
1 Diamond Star.

The above articles will be on view one day before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
49 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April 1919 and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street, on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Dewa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET OR RANGARI MOHLA NEAR THE MASJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, the Receiver of the property appointed by the decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922 dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to the Indentures of mortgage and further charge, 92 (ninety-two square yards) but found on actual measurement by the purchaser's Engineer to contain 93.06 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Collector's Old No. 29 Old Survey No. 1086 and New Survey No. 1951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 13 and Street Nos. 68-70 and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the North by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ebrahim Oosman on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF BAPOO KHOTE STREET AND ERSKINE ROAD, NEXT TO THE DARGA AND OPPOSITE THE GOLL CHOWKI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, the Receiver of the property appointed by the decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922 dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Erskine Road (fronting on the South side thereof) in the Island of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2368, 9421, 1915 and 766 and bounded on the North by the said Erskine Road on the South by a Durga belonging to the Mahomedans on the East by the property of Pranjiwan Jeewandas and on the West by the Bapoo Khote Street together with a four storied building and all other buildings built and standing thereon which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 5953 Street Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co.: Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 7th March; 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
132, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

One Bay Waler Mare, black points, 6½ years old, imported January, 1922, sound and open to Veterinary Examination, hunted regularly this season, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned. Private offers will be considered before the sale.

On account of the concerned
100 bales Kulha Caps Khaki.
2 bales Towels unbleached.

By order of the concerned.

One Bay Waler Mare, black points, 6½ years, old imported January 1922. Sound and open to Veterinary Examination, hunted regularly this season.

Surplus stock of a shop:—Ivory carved vases, Bronze, Satsuma and Kutani vases, Satsuma Teas sets, Bowls, plates and such other presentation and ornamental articles.

A lot of Mandarin coats, Jackets, Kimonos, Cushion covers, Dressing gown etc. and a large glass show case with stand.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
88, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narottam Jutha and Haridas Jutha and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gordhandas Mavji in virtue of the power of Sale reserved unto the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd January 1921, the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises in one or more lots.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandars of K. A. J. Comes and others together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-four square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 New No. 189 old survey No. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East by the public road and a temple, on the West by the property formerly of Govind Abaji and of Jagannath Shankersheth, on the North by the property formerly of Venkoba Dayahataji and on the South by Atmaram Vishwanatb and of Harischandra Bhaora which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3795 and 3796 and Street No. 136.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 244 yards or thereabouts to the last document and 245.5 according to the plan situate at Cavel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3786, Street No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Sadshiv Shanker Agasker, on or towards the West by the property of Edulji Adurji Homji, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Mavji, and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhandas Mavji and being a portion of land bearing Collector's old No. 26, New No. 169 and old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199.

THIRDLY: All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues (along with other land) under old No. New No. old Survey No. and New Survey No. 199 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Harakhji Saughu and now of Himatlal Jugaldas partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Amchandra Gokharkar, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Chandrabhagabai widow of Pandrinath Sadasiv Hate and now of Gordhandas Mavji and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Francis Cathedral Church and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3787 and Street No. 130.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, safes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, tables, writing tables, camphor wood cupboard, telescopic dining table, beds, chairs, book-stands, etc.. etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—

American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, writing tables, screens, camphor wood cupboard, chest of drawers, telescopic dining table, plain and glassdoor cupboards, beds, chairs, book-stands, show cases etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

Furniture is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 NEW DELAHAYE CARS (FRENCH MAKE.)

By order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garage, next to Colaba Station, the following:—

4 New Delahaye Cars, French make, 14/18 H. P., Electric lights and self starter, Torpedo body, six seater, Wire Wheels.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

The most mischievous and the most charming Star in

A FASCINATING UNIVERSAL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

MARIE PREVOST

in a Universal Special Attraction

"THE DANGEROUS LITTLE DEMON!"

She was just a poor little millionaire's daughter, face full of beauty, head buzzin' with brains, trying to get along in her world of love-struck swains. A photoplay that whizzes along at comedy speed with "the mischievous little devil of the screen" putting the charm kick into a whirlwind of romance.

A 2-Reel Century Comedy

"HELLO, MARS?"

Featuring the popular comedian

HARRY SWEET

and the International Screen News in the programme.

To-Day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN"
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"FIGHTING CRESSY"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

NEXT THURSDAY AT 6-30.
The World Famous Polish Violinist
PREMYSLAV
PREMYSLAV
PREMYSLAV
Booking at ROSE & Co.,

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES LTD.

To-day at, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"THE SECRET OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
THIS WEEK FINAL EPISODES

Maharastra Natak Mandali

will stage at

BOMBAY THEATRE

AT

GRANT ROAD

PUNNYA PRABHAV

(by late Mr. Gadkari, author of Premsanyas).

ON

Wednesday, 7th March 1923 (9 p. m. night).

This play will not be staged again.

Manager.

SPECIAL

FOR "HOLY" HOLIDAYS

The Great Mythological Picture

RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.

ADAPTED FROM MAHABHARATA BY THE STAR FILMS LTD.

IS DETAINED FOR ONE WEEK MORE

See it on the Screen of

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Any day from the 3rd to the 9th March, IT IS A PRODUCTION WORTH SEEING IT TEACHES A LESSON WORTH LEARNING.

Miss not this Star Production Starring Stars that shine like Stars

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.

The fourth Sensational instalment of The Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber serial of Super-thrills.

The Mysterious Pearl

A Picture that abounds with the most unusual thrills ever presented in a motion Picture & has an Impetus o love.

RATES AS USUAL: TIMINGS AS USUAL

COMING! COMING!!

THE EVIL EYE

This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown from the beginning at

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

This Week

THE THIRD INSTALMENT

of

The Count of Monte Cristo

Please note the time:—

To-day (Wednesday) 2 shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.

Thursday and Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—SECOND WEEK.
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
4 to 6 episodes into six Reels
Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co.

PATHE:—GAZETTE.—Comic

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-DAY & TILL FRIDAY 9th MARCH.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

Present

Double programme for Holi Holidays

3rd INSTALMENT

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 7, 8, 9.

FEATURING

WILLIAM DUNCAN

AND

EDITH JOHNSON

AND

"SUBHADRA-HARAN"

(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

At the request of the Bandra Public

Mr. Peera Saheb

THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN

will give a

CONCERT

ON SUNDAY, 11TH MARCH,

AT 6 P. M.

IN

CINEMA DE LUXE

BANDRA.

Rates:—Rs. 5, 3½, 2 and Re. 1.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Wed. 7th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

MANAPAMAN.

Saturday 10th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night

VIDYAHARANA.

Sunday 11th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

SWAYAMWAR.

Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Wednesday 7th March, 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
Hach Mulacha Bap.
Saturday 10th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
Turungachya Darat.
Sunday 11th March 1923 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Satteche Gulam.

NEW POCKET
SCREW DRIVER.



This is one of the most useful and convenient screwdrivers on the market. It fits all sizes, and can be easily carried in the vest pocket.

Fully nickel plated.

Re. 0-4 each.

GET ALL YOUR ACCESSORIES FROM US.

THE
Advance Motor Co.
Accessory Specialists,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrs: "AUTOMOTIVE."

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two BOOK-BINDERS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6708

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for a first class Art Printing Press on liberal terms. Apply in person to V. R. MASTER at Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 8.
A15857a

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 150. Only qualified persons having previous experience need apply to the undersigned with testimonials. S. V. BAPAT, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality.
A 15857

WANTED IMMEDIATE—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER for Boy's and Girls Boarding High School, Deolali, only those knowing Gujarati need apply with the salary expected (with Board and Lodging Free) to the PRINCIPAL.
A R6669

WANTED.—INDIAN CANVASSERS Towns in Bombay Presidency, must be strong canvassers and well up in clerical work. Apply with copies references. Box No. 9117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6705

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For Boys and Girls Boarding High School, Deolali, GRADUATE with French as 2nd. Lang. also wanted an Undergradute or Matric passed hand as assistant teacher. Apply with salary (Board and Lodging Free) expected to the PRINCIPAL.
A R6668

WANTED—A SALESMAN with special experience of the bazaar and mills for the sale of rubber goods. Apply to the PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., Sudama House, Fourth Floor, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R6703

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Gujrathi accounts and correspondence. Apply personally between 9 to 1 p.m. DATTOO MANJI PADAMSI, Soormawalla, 280, Samuel Street, Bombay.
A 6712

REQUIRED 3 competent ENGINE DRIVERS. Salary Rs. 100—5—150. Applicants should be experienced in the handling of oil Engines upto 100 B. H. P. Apply to the HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.
A 15894

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable of estimating and undertaking independently house wiring installations, repairs to Electrical machinery, erection of power-house plants, and supervising workshop. None but really experienced hands need apply. Applicants to call personally at The "DRAKA" ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R6714

WANTED for the Goculdas Tejpal High and A.-V. School, Bombay, an experienced GRADUATE as Principal, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by two annual increments of Rs. 25 each, and five of Rs. 10 each, thereafter, the selected person to be on probation for one year. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications, etc., before 31st March, to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A15898

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED—Educated and intelligent young LADIES of any nation to work in the Ladies' Department of an established Bank in Lahore, as a Manager, Accountant, Canvasser, Book-keeper, Record-keeper, and Stenographer. Decent salary to decent persons. For the post of Manager, a lady by birth or a lady of society or daughter of a respectable officer should only apply. Trained and qualified young ladies will be given preference. Parsee and Hindu girls of decent education shall have better chances. Apply with terms and photo to Box No. 9107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15869

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERK'S WORK, DISPATCHING, FILING TYPING—in fact any work required by Hindu in great need, with bedridden wife. Six months unemployed. Asks help in the name of charity. Reply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AN experienced GRADUATE TEACHER, knowing Sanskrit, Gujarati, Persian and Urdu, wants Tuitions. Apply Box No. 9119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6707

HIGH CLASS HINDU ACCOUNTS undergraduate with typewriting, correspondence, tuition etc. open for engagement 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. Box No. 9116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6701

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—PREMISES in Fort for a printing press, with an area of about 7,000 square feet on ground floor for machinery and 5,000 square feet on 1st floor for offices, with D.C. as motive power. Replies with particulars should be addressed to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Pitha Street, Barber Lane, Shops and Godown.
C R6715

TO BE LET—Fort, Kawasji Patel Street, Barber Lane, Corner Lokhani Building, Shop and Offices.
C R6716

TO LET—A SPACIOUS OFFICE ROOM in Medows Street, opposite Examiner Press with a telephone connection. Immediate entry. Apply Box No. 9103 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R.6673.

TO LET—BUNGALOW, Pali Road, No. 9, Bandra, top or ground floor. Hall-dining room, four bedrooms, verandah, back gallery, cook-room. Apply RUTTONJI VEVAINA.
C R6713

TO BE LET—For immediate occupation, a SHOP 12ft by 18ft on Tram Line between Poibowdi and Lal Baug. Rent Rs. 70 only. A rare opportunity. For further particulars apply sharp to Box No. 9118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6706

TO LET at Andheri on Murzban Road on five minutes' walk from Railway Station, on the Hill, *Three newly built Bungalows on latest Modern Style* for High Class Families. Apply to Messrs. BADRUDIN KAMRUDIN, Murzban Road, Andheri.
C15786

TO BE LET—For cotton waste and for other kinds GODOWN, vacant land nearly 300 yards, or we will build a godown. Tank Street, Surtee Moholla, opposite Kondar's godown. Ask Mr. MOHOMEDALI HAJI VAHEDNA, Kombekar Street. No. 75.
C R6676

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Upstair Building No. 3123, Khade-Bazar, Belgaum, conspicuously located for Business concern Hind portion to be improved as per sanctioned Plan. Any one wishes improving it at his cost, it will be leased out for a certain period, rent etc. will be settled mutually, if not offers invited. Intended purchasers for the complete building can see the undersigned at Govindaramachander Rao, Watchmaker Belgaum. A. ESACK SAIT, Auctioneer, Bellary.
C R6784

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

OVERLAND CAR, Motor in perfect order, Mudguards require slight repairs and painting if desired to make it seem quite new. Apply to Box No. 9105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6677

A few secondhand Cars at bargain prices DAIMLER 4 cyl. 30/40 H.P. Landaulette with carbide hd. lamp, spare rim, electric side lamp. DAIMLER 7 seater, Touring 4 cyl. 10/15 H.P. Completely overhauled and painted, new Rexine hood, Stephney and Lucas oil side and tail lamps. CLEMENT-BAYARD Landaulette 4 cyl. 12 H.P. with side and tail lamps and Stephney complete. STOREY 4 cyl. 20 H.P. Touring 5 seater, Dark blue, Cav lighting sets, electric head and tail lamps, rexine new hood and tools. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 370, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
JA R6636

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

WANTED—BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft., 30ft. by 7½ft., Lancashire, 150 to 200 lbs. pressure, second-hand, in good condition. Please apply THE SHUMS MACHINERY MART, 24, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.
K R6717

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE, 400-500 indicator, H.-P. compound condenser, high and low pressure, second-hand, in good condition. Please apply THE SHUMS MACHINERY MART, 24, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.
K R6718

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 2

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Very little used 7 B.H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines, brand new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, new 19 B. H.P. Tangyes Oil Engine, new 16ft. long Loudon Bros. Gap Bed Screw Cutting Lathe, rebuilt, 10 and 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, and good second-hand 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi Diesel Crude Oil Engines. Prices are very low to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, 58 (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DISPENSARY. Apply Box No. 9113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R.6696.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

FOR SALE—Press Copy Books LEATHER-BOUND Rs. 3/8 each. Apply MEHTA BHUTA & CO., 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6681

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100 GERMAN ADDRESSES of well known and reliable firms on receipt of 22 green stamps from:—NARENDRA Post Box 3508, Bombay.
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T 6701

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T R6527

FREE SHOW-ROOM.—We shall stock any kind of goods on Consignment System. Reliable references given. Please write to Box No. 9101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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IMPORTANT NOTICE—Merchants and Manufacturers give us your agentship and see what we can do for you. We guarantee big business. Financial help also will be given. We wish to take up the agency of only few firms so apply through Box No. 9115, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
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TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
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Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable, 97	

NICOLLS & COMPANY. Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

P. VICTOR & CO.

THE CAMERA HOUSE:

HAVE REMOVED to 175-77, Hornby Road, into the premises of the Fort Cash Chemists, where the usual patronage is solicited.
C C15851.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SERVICE of Mr. SHAIKH FAZAL ELLAHIE Gujrat, (Punjab) as our Canvassing Agent has been DISPENSED WITH and that we shall not be responsible for the execution of any orders booked by him or any advance amounts paid to him on our behalf.

C. AARON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cotton Piecegoods,
PAPPINISSERRI, Malabar
19-2-1923. C15878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have cancelled the appointment of The Advertisers Distributing Syndicate as Agents for canvassing advertisements on our behalf.

We have to notify to the public not to deal with them or make any payments on our behalf to them as regards the Excelsior and Empire Advertising Curtains.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.,
BOMBAY.
C15879

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, "Akbar Building," 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1922.
II—To declare a dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
V—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HAJEEBHOY LALJEE & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 28th February, 1923.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th March to 19th March, 1923. (Both days inclusive.)
C.15887.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

REQUIRED at once two thoroughly experienced SURVEYORS, must be well up in the use of the Theodolite and Level.

Only those whose work is reliable and accurate need apply.

Pay of Senior Surveyor Rs. 250—25—400 p. m.
Pay of Junior Surveyor Rs. 150—25—200 p. m.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON.
M. Inst. C. E.
Chief Engineer.

Engineer's Office.
Near King's Circle, Matunga Bombay No. 19.
6-3-23. C15893

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JAMSHEDJI FARDUNJI KAKARIA was the highest bidder at the Auction Sale of the undermentioned property held on the 5th day of March, 1923, and was declared the purchaser of the said property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waiver.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Freehold land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhobi Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 727 and 1594, New Nos. 3281 and 7325, Old Survey No. 10; New Survey Nos. 8326; 1/8320 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 2631, Street No. 18 and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a passage common to the said land and hereditaments and the adjoining hereditaments of Pirojbai Framji, on the West by the property of Dhunbai Merwanji, on the North by the Taird Marine Lane and on the South by the sweeper's passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 6th day of March 1923.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15886

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Jamnadas Bhagwandas of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a merchant .....Deceased.

DHIRAJLAL GELABHAI BANKER of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chawpati, without the Fort, one of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of February, 1923.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15888

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2631 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of June, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

HASSAM RAHIMTOOLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant and Commission Agent, his registered address with the plaintiff Company being c/o Haji Ebrahim Suleman's Bungalow, Main Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rupees 7,356-8-6 with interest on the sums of Rs. 1,200, 3,000 and 3,000 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of December 1921 till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of March, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this day of 7th July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15890

TENDERS.

COAL ASHES FOR SALE

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, No. 1 District, G. I. P. Railway is prepared to receive tenders by the 15th March, 1923, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulating during the Financial year commencing 1st April, 1923, at Byculla, Kurla, Thana, Kalyan, Vasind, Khardi Kasara, Igatpuri Karjat and Lonavla. Only lump sum tenders for each station separately will be considered and the Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

T. FRASER.
District Engineer
No. 1 District, Bombay.
Ravelin Street, Fort.
TA C1589

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

SURPASSES BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
LEADING FIRMS in REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS & CO.
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTS.

S S Trifels from Hamburg, Agents Hasna line steamers—30 drums chloride of zinc; 30 casks chloride of zinc; 176 drums magnesium chloride; 100 casks bichromate of soda; 200 casks chlorate of potash; 50 drums sulphide of sodium; 45 casks alum of potash; 336 casks lump alum; 394 kegs red lead; 93 bales paper; 46 cases toys; 25 cases playing cards; 140 cases slates; 100 cases slate pencils; 50 cases beer; 50 cases wine; 605 cases spirits.

From Bremen—100 bbls cement.

From Antwerp—135 cases chocolate; 135 cases washing blue; 625 cases dry aniline colour; 29 bribs dry aniline colour; 150 cases alizarine paste; 125 kegs dying paste; 25 drums dyes dry; 135 cases dyes dry; 129 kegs dyes dry; 462 cases dying materials; 248 bales drying materials.

S S City of Florence from Hull, Agents James Finlay—50 cases cottons; 26 bales cotton wool; 250 bribs alum; 131 casks whiting; 130 drums wood preservatives; 268 kegs white paint; 143 cases paint; 3161 kegs paint; 536 drums paint; 162 cases dry colour; 50 cases washing blue; 84 cases varnish; 2002 drums linseed oil; 80 cases liquid metal polish; 212 drums boiled oil; 2250 drums disinfectant fluid; 50 cases disinfectant fluid; 350 drums turpentine subt.

S S Gurva from Java Agents B I S N Co. From Souraboya—56986 bags sugar; 53 drums arrak.

From Calicut—989 bags cocoanuts; 36 chest tea; 57 cases tea; 390 bales cottons; 223 bags copra; 100 bundles tamarind; 25 bags rice; 200 pieces planks; 200 bundles chikakumji.

S S S V Dumra from East Africa Agents B I S N Co; from Limdi—45 bales cotton.

From Dares Soeaam—122 bales cotton; 226 bags bairee; 82 tusks ivory.

From Zanzibar—347 bales cloves stems.

From Tanga—132 cases said to contain German rupees.

From Mombassa—46 bundles hides; 9 bundles sheep skin; 49 tusks ivory; 181 bales cotton.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 6.

S S Rajput, Peet, Karachi.
S S Aquileia, Cozaria, Genoa.
S S Beme, Reed, Rangoon.
S S Circassia, Rome, Liverpool.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.

S S Rajput:—The Turner Morrison Company's steamer Rajput, 3615 tons, Captain T M Peet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana Company's steamer Aquileia, 2201 tons, Captain V Cozaria, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with general cargo and passengers.

S S Beme:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain T S Reed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 1326 tons, Captain W B Rome, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J Sevensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Urlana, Coleborn, Rangoon.
S S Taroba, Simpson, Durban.
S S Homefield, Watson, Calcutta.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Urlana, 3784 tons, Captain E Coleborn, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Taroba, 3657 tons, Captain G Simpson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homefield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Homefield, 3228 tons, Captain J S Watson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Arioste for Hull.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bene for Rangoon.
Steamer Ferrera for Mahomorah.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, March 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Ct Yokohama, 4720, M'Goa, 10/3, K N & Co.
2 China, 4161, London, 17/3, M M & Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, K'chi, 10/3, K N & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 16/3, Graham & Co.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 7/3 Graham & Co.
7 Frienfels, 3741, N.F., 10/3, Graham & Co.
10 Nile 5240, New York 6/3 Volkart Bros.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
12 Kondekerk, 3633, Calcutta, 10/3, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Aquilela, 4201, Trieste, N.F., L Triestino Co.
15 Nurtureton 4485, Hull, N.F., S. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe, N.F., O E Kaisha.
3 Bankura, 1905, G Ports, 15/3, M M & Co.
6 Vindelia 2688, Liverpool, 7/3 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Cranfield, 3275 N.F., 10/3 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Shushtar 1718, P. Gulf, N.F. H. & Co.
Shushtary & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

A Ariosto 2768 K'chi, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
A Mitsuki Maru, 2713, Kobe, N.F., N Y Kaisha
B Orina 3525, Calcutta, 10/3, M M & Co.
D & E Rangoon Maru, 3638, Japan, 16/9, N Y Kaisha.
F Gogra, 3151, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
G Warora, 1336, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Kura 1521 P. Gulf, 5/3, S Wallace & Co.
N Sangola, 3329, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716 C Ports, 2/3, J. Finlay and Co.

EXPORTS.

S S Devanha for London:—20 bales cow hides, L Tharia; 5 bales lamb skin, Allen Bros; 10 bundles lamb skin, H M Mac Bros; 5 bundles lamb skin, M Mubin; 10 bundles woollen carpets, Mia Md. S Saval; 17 cwts cardamom seed, N Muljee; 10160 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 25 cwts provisions, K Kalyanji; 125 crates ghee, P and G S N Company; 5 bundles woollen carpets, A R Esmailji; 6 bundles woollen carpets, M Tubiallah; 24 cases bristles, W H Brady; 1000 cwts dry ginger, S Gordhan; 100 cwts kang seed, V Vishnoo.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—62 bales wool raw, David Sassoon; 5 bales wool F P, F E Campbell.

S S Vindelia for Glasgow:—8 rolls coir mattins, W and A Graham.

S S City of Nagpore for Liverpool:—750 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—68 bales country cotton fly, B Kursondas; 112 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, A Khimji; 165 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 448 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat.

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—1232 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—112 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 cases karakullis skin, Allen Bros.

S S Frienfels for Genoa:—5000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, M Omersey; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, K Devchand; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 50 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, K Devchand; 5000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 7000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 130 tons old iron scraps, K M Nathoo; 52 cwts gum P Koverjee; 750 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo.

S S Aquilia for Naples:—2000 cwts castor seed, 4500 cwts rape seed, Strauss and Co; 1000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 1500 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Aristo for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Aristo for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Nurtureton for Hull:—6000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts rape seed, 900 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenardle for Dunkirk:—700 cwts mustard seed, 220 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Nile for New York:—3 bales fox's skin, 8 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping; 90 cwts gum karaya, J Paramanand.

S S Nawab for Kooe:—2200 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 2000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey.

S S Nawab for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, G Dossa; 1200 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokohama:—800 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Shanghai:—2000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 700 bales Indian cotton raw, Oku Bunen.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1300 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 441 bales African cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—125 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 250 bales African cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Moji:—650 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Tientsin:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, T M K Kaisha; 700 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

A CROWDED WEEK.

In the last week three outstanding events of great financial importance have taken place. The Railway debate was switched off from the central question of principle,—whether this valuable property of the State is to be managed by the State itself, or by private corporation,—to the relatively minor issue of whether or not the two companies whose lease expires within a year or two should have their charter of exploitation renewed. The Assembly will scarcely deserve the thanks of the country for suffering themselves to be thus bamboozled; though the Government suffered too plain a defeat for any self-respecting Minister in a responsible administration to continue in office for a day longer. The Hon. Mr. Innes is, of course, quite aware that the Government of India is not responsible; but even he cannot avoid the reflection that all his laboured platitudes about securing economy with efficiency in the management of the Indian Railways were thrown away. We doubt if Mr. Innes was aware, when he was lecturing the Assembly about the economies of regrouping the railway systems of India, of the record results obtained in Britain for 1922 railway working. These results are due entirely to that concentration of management by voluntary amalgamation of independent companies, which has abolished quite a number of superfluous expenses like fees to a needless multiplicity of directors, and which has permitted the new federated lines to offer greater facilities at cheaper rates to the public at the same time that they have shown remarkable dividends to the proprietors. This seeming paradox contains an absolute reality of railway economics; and the Hon. Mr. Innes and those who fought under his banner for the extravagant system of private management by alien corporations have yet to learn it. Mr. Innes and his kind will, of course, never remember that State managed railways have proved enormous successes in the past; that in India railways are State property, unlike as in Britain; that the proposals for State management in this country, therefore, do not run counter to any vested interests justifiably created; while that the commercial success of railways even in private ownership and management is due exclusively to the basic rules of state management:—concentration of work and economy in operation.

IMPERIAL BUDGET.

The second event of outstanding importance was the presentation of the Imperial Indian budget, Sir Basil is too obviously a better financier, than his predecessor to resent the general feeling of disappointment at his first venture in Indian Finance. The Budget speech of Sir Basil reveals excellent maxims of sound financing, which we could not have believed the Indian Government to be capable of. The reduction of Treasury Bill outstandings is a practical instance in point. Of theoretical enunciations, Sir Basil's lugubrations about the debt of India, (which, by-the-bye, does not include apparently the irrigation debt charged to the provinces, and the figure must, therefore, be taken at not the 751 Sir Basil shows but 781 plus 62 of floating debt plus 80 crores of irrigation Debt equal 922 crores); his anxieties about repeated deficits, are sound enough to be commended to the bureaucratic world accustomed to unbridled extravagance under the Bailey regime. But while Sir Basil gives promise of proving a better financier, we have searched his speech in vain for any mark of that real financial statesmanship which would be exampled in considering, and recasting, if necessary, the very basis of taxation and expenditure to bring about a juster distribution of the national wealth. Sir Basil is obsessed, not without reason, by the bogey of repeated deficits. But the means he adopts to limit or abolish the deficit are not alike creditable. He has fallen short in the economics of expenditure suggested even by an official committee on retrenchment. He has mistaken wholly the role of the railways in the drama of Indian Budgets, in that he continues a wasteful system of capital outlay from borrowed funds, and refuses to reduce the exaggerated rates and fares which are unavoidably strangulating any increase in traffic. He has not a word to say about the commercial possibilities of the Post Office beyond perpetrating the error of his predecessor in multiplying the charges for postal services. But his Budget sins are not merely those of omissions. The Legislative Assembly had quite recently passed a resolution demanding a protectionist revision of the fiscal policy. Government seemed to have accepted the principle if not the letter of the recommendation. Yet Sir Basil's Budget is entirely innocent of any practical indication of the new policy being adopted. In the face of such an obviously unsatisfactory Budget, he would be mad to expect that his one proposal for improving upon his predecessor—the doubling at a stroke of the Salt Duty—would be adopted by the Assembly.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The last but not for that reason the least important financial event was the Report of the Inchcape Committee. The total recommendations of that body aggregate 19 crores in 1923-24 over the Budget of 1922-23, and, if their standard budget of 50 crores for the Army is accepted, 7 crores more in later years. This would leave a net standard expenditure for the Government of India of about 115 crores per annum. Last week we estimated it in these columns at 110 crores. The Inchcape recommendations have gone further than was generally anticipated, but they do not satisfy the demands of real national economy. The Government, of course, if we may judge from Sir Basil's Budget, is unwilling to economise even so far; but even they must realise that if only such a body as the Inchcape Committee had been free to tackle questions of policy, and demand the "ultima ratio" of why an Army is maintained in India at all, they could have suggested still further substantial reduction. An Army Budget of 50 crores,—which does not include the interest on military debt, which does not provide for any adequate reserve nor bifurcate the Peace Army from the standing War establishment, which does not even consider the need for a naval defence of India—must be pronounced to be unbearably excessive for the resources of India. The Committee have made some commendable strictures upon the extravagance characteristic of our railway management; their recommendations about the standard or norm of commercial success—5½ per cent. net return—is undoubtedly by praiseworthy and ought to be enforced. But they have failed to perceive the wrong economics of excessive rates and fares, and omitted to point out the possibilities of gain by reduction of charges. They have failed to consider the economics of alternative means of transport and omitted to emphasise the need to halt in heedless capital expenditure on railways alone. But their greatest mistake, perhaps lies in the confounding of principles when they suggest that the agent be replaced by a general manager, obtained at market rates of remuneration. It is true the Canadian Government has given such a market wage to the manager of its State railways. But, as a rule, General Managers of the type here contemplated would be inconsistent with the principle of State management of Indian Railways. But the Committee has simply eschewed this question of principle. On the matter of Stores Purchase, the Committee's findings about local indentors tying the hands of the High Commissioner would come as a surprise to most people, and there can be no two opinion about suppressing the abuse of local autonomy in direct communications with manufacturers behind the back of the High Commissioner. The Committee's remarks in this regard are highly suggestive and may offer excellent reading between the lines to all those who make a fetish of the superior honesty and efficiency of the European public servant. The corroding influence of private property is independent of colour or creed. The Inchcape Committee's report is thus more substantial than expected; but its omissions are still more glaring, though the excuse of questions of policy being excluded from its purview may serve it as a good defence in regard to Home charges and the burden of unproductive Debt.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

STATE VERSUS COMPANY MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

The question of State versus Company management of railways is not a new issue before the public but has played its part in the history of modern India off and on since the very time that railway construction began in this country. Mr. Dadachanji has given in his interesting leaflets the whole history of this question and so did the Indian Railway Committee also deal with the matter in their report. The question was made, however, a live issue by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla who brought forward a definite resolution in the old Imperial Legislative Council asking the Government to take over the management of the East Indian Railway. Indian publicists and Indian people, however, were on the right track with regard to this question at least and they did not want it to be shelved away in one of the pigeon-holes in the Secretariat. The intervention of the War delayed to some extent the question from being proceeded with further, but as soon as the War was ended agitation burst out again for getting some solution or other of this long-pending problem. The Government had to appoint a Committee and the Committee was fortunately to have a man like Sir William Acworth as the President of the Committee and the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas as its leading Indian member. The personnel of the Committee was not calculated to give many hopes to the State-Management people. Excepting Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, everybody else was practically a dark-horse. As a matter of fact there were several members including the President who were definitely committed to Company management of railways. The weight of the evidence which was placed before the Committee, the strong personality of the Hon. Mr Purshotamdas and the judicial and impartial point of view adopted by the President got the decision ultimately at least of the majority in favour of State-management of Railways. Even then the whole battle was not won. Practically an attack had but just begun against the citadel of Company management of railways so long and strongly guarded by the vested interests of Anglo-Indian capitalists, and financiers and also British capital. The Government of India were evidently not enamoured of the report of the Railway Committee, while the powerful Anglo Indian Chambers of Commerce were openly in favour of side-tracking the majority report and adopting the minority report. A weary delay of months happened and only about six months back all the Chambers of Commerce and commercial Associations were consulted with regard to the fundamental question of State versus Company Management. During the interval the Government of India did take action upon certain aspects of the report, but in a manner and method which were not recommended therein and also chiefly because of getting powers for expenditure on railways. There was a sharp and clear-cut division amongst public bodies with regard to the Government letter, all the Indian Chambers approving of State Management and all the Anglo-Indian Chambers condemning it and wanting to continue Company management but with Boards domiciled in this country. This latter was intended as a concession to Indian sentiment and as a compromise to defeat the fundamental question of State Management. The Railway Advisory Committee was also sharply divided proportionately according to its Indian and English members with one exception of the Hon. Sir D.E. Wacha, who sided with the company-wallas.

THE DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The debate took place in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 27th February. Mr. Neogy hit the nail on the mast, when he observed that the railway policy so far pursued had been decided mainly in the interests of British manufacturers and British trade interests and handicapping of Indian industries. There were cries, it seems, of "no, no," from certain quarters. It is not difficult to judge as to what these quarters were. This is the surest spot for English capitalists to be told that the whole of the railway policy in this country in the past has been based and modelled mainly on their own interests. It may not be to their liking to be told so, but it is truth. Mr. Neogy further expressed his conviction that the railway policy in the past had been deliberately inimical to Indian interests. Here, again, Sir Montagu Webb, cried out, "nonsense." This shows the intensity of feeling of our friends, the Anglo-Indian merchants with regard to this question. It does not require any proofs after all these years of experience of our traders and merchants and industrialists to show that railways have been run up to this time in the interests of British traders and British industries. This was what was emphasised by Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in his recent speech at the annual meeting of that institution. In fact if the English merchants want it, volumes of evidence can be compiled showing the way in which British interests have been safeguarded at the expense of Indian interests. Manipulations of rates, and preference to European merchants in the matter of booking, etc., and even in the matter of special concessions, have been so fixedly a definite feature of the railway policy that one is amazed to see the unctuous horror on the part of European capitalists on being told so.

THE GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT

I referred in my review last week to the domination of European commercial and industrial interests in this land and pointed out that it was not so much the Secretary of State for India as the European commercial interests in this country which were dictating the policy of the Government of India My contention has been further strengthened by the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Innes to the main resolution on State versus Company Management of Railways. Mr. Kamat was right in saying that the proposition of Mr. Innes, he feared, had the imprimature of the Government of India that their leanings were towards Company management. The amendment moved on behalf of the Government has followed closely the lines laid down by the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and despite the special pleading of the Commerce Member the Hidden Hand is seen throughout this amendment and the speech which moved the amendment. Fortunately the Assembly threw out the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Innes and carried Dr. Gour's amendment for taking over the management of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. It is true that this amendment is not fully comprehensive. It does not lay down the policy of the Government of India, once forall. It only contemplates taking over the management of the E. I. and G. I. P. Railways and even leaves out of consideration for the present the manner in which the State Management should be carried out. The amendment, however, was the best in this wise that it combined the different Indian elements and made them present a solid and united front against the serried phalanx of the Government and the Anglo-Indian commercial interests.

JOTTINGS.

"PRICES AND WAGES IN INDIA."

This annual publication issued by the Department of Statistics would be impossible to understand for want of an explanatory note or summary prefacing and introducing the grim array of statistical tables that are packed in it. Summary Table No. I giving the average annual wholesale prices per maund of food-grains and other articles of country produce in 1913, 1919, 1920 and 1921 is the only table in Part I which can at all be generally useful. But even this is woefully deficient. It gives figures apparently for calendar years while all other statistics of India are arranged and published according to the fiscal year. This may not be so obviously a defect to those who have not attempted to utilise such an information for the purpose of economic research; but a defect which must strike even the casual reader lies in the utter absence of any averaging of the prices for the whole of India for each of the years dealt with by the summary table. An All-India index number is no doubt furnished at the foot of the summary table, with 1913-14 as the base figure; and, so compared, prices in 1921, the year dealt with in the volume just issued, seems to be about 70 per cent higher. But the absence of each year's average price is a great drawback in such a compilation. Another equally significant drawback is the absence of any price lists for some important articles of Indian produce—like tea, or coffee or ground-nut or rubber. We do not know on what basis these lists are compiled, and we wonder what mysterious utility is intended to be served by publications professing to be a record of prices, which still omit such important entries as prices of cotton goods for example. All the following tables, from 4 to 9 give interesting mass of undigested details which by the very wilderness of the information presented is apt to disgust the reader with such efforts at publicity. Table No. 9 is of more than common interest; but that also suffers from the cardinal defects we have mentioned.

The same difficulty minimises the utility of retail prices summarised in table No. 15. The only general rule that one can possibly deduce from a study of that table is that retail prices have not risen quite so much as wholesale prices in regard to articles forming an important portion of our foreign trade The arrangement in part II proceeds on the basis of the centres of quotation as against that of Part I which proceeds on the basis of the articles quoted. The reason for such a difference of treatment is obvious; but is also the defectiveness of material resultin from such a treatment. In Part III we quit fail to see the propriety or necessity of placing the merely local results contained in tables 19 and 20—and those also of relatively second rate localities—before the seemingly All-India table No. 21 giving rates of urban and rural wages according to the Wage censuses in 1911 and 1916. The table is entirely out of date and of very little practical utility, and the whole of that section of the Report is rendered useless owing tothe absence of All-India Wages index number. Great industrial centres like Bombay or Calcutta find hardly a mention in the aggregate, though Bombay is honoured (?) by selecting only one mill for giving wage statistics since 1897. The Government of India might at least have saved some thousands of rupees in stationery and printing, if such reports were altogether discontinued. They certainly can't be very useful in such an undigested form.

"ESTIMATES OF AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA" 1921-22.

This little blue-book is packed with information of immense interest to the students of Indian agriculture and even to those of Indian national wealth. It is based upon the final forecast of crops, and relates to rice, wheat, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, jute linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, ground-nut, indigo, coffee and rubber. A table gives the rate of actual yield per acre of these crops in the last 10 years, and another gives the standard or average yield. The All-India average maximum yield of rice, for example, per acre was 994 lbs. in 1917-18 and the minimum in 1920-21 was 785. The maximum of wheat yield was in 1921-22 being 779 lbs. per acre, while the preceding famine year gave the minimum at 583 lbs. It is a pity similar averages are not worked out for other good crops, like maize, barley, jowar and millet, the summarised information for which is given in table No. 17. These other food crops are in no way less important than those enumerated above and entering very largely in the foreign commerce of India. The latter which have been so summarily treated aggregate about 200 crores or more of produce per annum, while the former are in the neighbourhood of 1,000 crores all told The utility of this volume would have been very considerably increased if a table giving the price-averages were added. We can more easily dispense with acreage no. 19 but must insist upon this one being incorporated. It would also add to the interest or the economic student, in such publications—which, being issued two years after the period they relate to, are practically worthless to the business community at large,—if this information were supplemented by another relating to the volume and value of industrial and mining production of India. The statistics of British India, Vol. I, giving figures of commercial interest, is objectionably imperfect int this regard; and steps may well be taken to add the information we have mentioned in the volume here reviewed or in a sister volume of like demensions and design. The defect in the present volume relating to the imperfection of the information supplied is capable of improvement by better understanding with, or organisation in, the states or provinces concerned; and the improvement when made should be embodied in the sister volume here suggested.

THE COTTON MARKET.

"Commerce and Finance" writes:—

Looking ahead the trade sees, on the one hand, a steadily strengthening statistical position, an apparent revival in the British textile trade at the highest prices of the season, reports of a continued active distribution of goods in domestic markets, and the boll weevil handicap to future production. On the other there is the unsettling state of affairs in Europe, a conviction that the South is planning to plant for a greatly increased crop next season, and a level of prices which has been within a cent of the figure not long ago considered the height of bullish probability.

Between these two views, the market has shown signs of hesitation and reactionary sentiment has been more in evidence. The first manifestation of this was the liquidation of concentrated long lines at the beginning of last week. These very heavy offerings were surprisingly absorbed with every indication of a broadening demand from the trade to fix prices below the 28 cent level for May contracts, and there was a rebound, which carried the market into new high ground for the season with May selling at 29.05 on Wednesday. Then came liquidation of smaller scattering long accounts combined, probably, with selling for a reaction promoted by an idea that old trade shorts must have pretty well covered, and reports of good rains in the Southwest. Such pressure was in evidence during the remainder of the week, giving the market rather an unsettled or "two-sided" appearance, but declare below 28 cents, for May again seemed to bring in buying orders and it is to be doubted whether the reaction in futures reflected any change in the attitude of Southern spot holders. It may be considered doubtful, also, whether the owners of remaining supplies will be disposed to market freely on declines so long as goods are reported in good demand at full prices, and if there are not greater disturbances abroad it seems more likely that the strong supply situation will reassert itself in recoveries as soon as liquidation has been completed.

New crop months have baen relatively easy since the appearance of rains in the Southwest. These rains followed a considerable period of dry weather and are believed to have put the soil in favourable condition for early new crop preparations. The latter, of course, will soon be under way, and it appears to be very generally expected that early reports will point to a very substantial increase of acreage in Texas. It is there that the boll weevil appears less destructive, and reports reaching here recently have indicated that in some eastern sections of the states where yields of recent years have been showing a gradual decrease, farmers are intending to use fertilizers this season. The feeling, in short, is that the price of cotton is high enough to promote effort and while the outcome in Eastern belt sections is overshadowed by the boll weevil infestation, the market seems fairly hopeful the Southwest may contribute a materially increased yield this season. The result, of course, must depend largely upon future weather conditions, and except for the Southwestern rains, the week has brought no change whatever in the preliminary new crop conditions. The prospect for increased acreage and other indications of efforts to increase the crop have evidently inspired some selling of new crop months since the breaking of the South-western drought, however, and it is reported that certain large interests believe sales of October around or on a scale up from the present figures will ultimately prove profitable, notwithstanding the fact that supplies of old crop cotton are likely to be almost entirely wiped out before the new crop begins to move in volume and that sales of the early new crop delivery are discounting a decline of about two cents a pound as compared with the present value of old crop cotton. Obviously the operation has its risks, the more so, perhaps, as there has already been some buying of new crop position by both foreign and domestic trade interests as a hedge against early new crop requirements and should there has already been some buying of new crop position by both foreign and domestic trade interests as a hedge against early new crop requirements and should there be delays in the new crop differences between old and new crop position might narrow materially before the end of the summer.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

The market is again beginning to show signs of "improvement writes the "Manchester Guardian Commercial Weekly." Up to the present this has taken more the form of inquiry than of business, but there is reason to believe that, in spite of the poor offers coming forward, it will not be long before a workable basis is established. Steadiness of futures is essential. Any material advance from the present level would undoubtedly hamper negotiation. Bullish feeling with regard to cotton is not as pronounced as it was.

Seeing that it will be months before any idea can possibly be formed of the outlook for cotton supplies during the 1923-24 season, it is not likely that merchants will delay making the necessary purchases to tide them over the next few months. The provision made so far has been strictly moderate. The big shipments to Calcutta in January—nearly 100,000,000 yards—represents the tail end of the autumn spell of buying. What was done last month will appear in subsequent returns. Judging from the figures, Calcutta would seem to be well supplied. It must not be forgotten, however, that it is a market with a big mouth—by far the best of Lancashire's customers.

There is a strong conviction that India has a good deal more to buy. The economic position is the best for years, and cannot fail to influence the volume of demand. A considerable inquiry is coming forward comprising grey shirtings, various light fabrics —particularly for bleaching,—and fancies. For the last named the demand is very persistent, and a considerable business apparently remains to be done. Bids for grey shirtings, while coming up here and there, are still very low, but is this surprising in face of the fact that for the last two years buyers have been in a position practically to dictate their own terms?

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 5

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—New York market advanced owing to general buying.

Min. American Spot quiet		16.65
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakel		17·60
New York, 11 a.m.	May	30 77
[As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	29·97
	Oct.	27·12
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	30.82
	July	26.64

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Months.	To-day's Prices
...	16 20
April	16.14
May	16·10
June	15.98
July	15.83
Aug.	15.50
Sept.	15.05
Oct.	14.84
Nov.	14.43
Dec.	14.25
Jan.	14.15
Feb.	14.10

Tone:—Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 5,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.18
April	...
May	16.09
June	...
July	15.82
Aug.	15.38
Sept.	14.92
Oct.	14.51
Nov.	...
Dec.	14.17
Jan.	14.03
February	...
Egyptians	...
May	17·10
July	17·05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 5.

M. G. Bengal	Good		9.00
" "	Fully Good		9.40
" "	Fine		9.80
No. 1 Comra.	Good		10.85
" "	Fully Good		11.35
" "	Fine		11.85
M. G. Broach	Good		13.05
" "	Fully Good		13.45
" "	Fine		13.85
M. G. Scinde	Good		8.90
" "	Fully Good		9.30
" "	Fine		9.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5

Months	To-day's prices.
March	17.05
April	17·25
May	17·45
June	17.55
July	17·70
August	17.80
September	17.85
October	17.90
November	17·95
Dec.	917·7
Jan.	17·99

(From other Commercial News See Page 9.)

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

All-India Khadi Exhibition.

ASOKA BUILDINGS, PRINCESS STREET.

The Last Stalls are being filled pu.

Special opportunity to the People of Bombay.

A marvellous fair of purely hand-spun, hand-woven goods with demonstration of all processes of work. Dr. Roy's Dyeing party working with purely Indian Dyes fast to bleach and made of absolutely swadeshi materials arrives here before the 10th.

Parties from Nander, Andhra, Assam, Musulipatam, Vizagapatam showing spinning, weaving dyeing, printing, and rearing of silk-worm are also arriving. Flock to the Exhibition in thousands.

Special days for ladies, labourers, Depressed classes, students, etc., etc.

SECRETARY,

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.



HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN

I am twenty-four years old.

I was suffering from Malarial fever, for the last six years, and tried many prominent Doctors, but to no result. My health was decreasing day by day, and I lost my appetite completely.

At last, I happened to read in the "Times of India" about the marvellous effects of the medicines of Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan, Javeri Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, Near Marwadi Vidyalaya, and his splendid success in Europe and America.

I went and consulted him, at first. I was not thinking of my recovery but he gave me full satisfaction. I took his medicine for some time which relieved me just like magic, by the grace of God, within two weeks only.

I am feeling quife alright now, and hearty thanks to the Hakim Sahab.

Y.K. Dabhade,

SENAPATHI,

1ST CLASS SARADAR,

TALEGAON DABHADE.

THE

Ford

Specialists

HEMINGWAY & GARTH

BELLASIS RD. P. O 8.

C. M.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MINISTERS' SALARY REDUCED.

WHIPPING IN JAIL CRITICISED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The question of the Ministers' salary was again taken up. Mr. G. B. Trivedi had moved that the salary be reduced to Rs. 1,08,000 per annum and he withdrew it yesterday.

Mr. R. R. Kale moved that the salary be reduced to Rs. 1,44,000 per year.

Mr. Lawrence agreed to this reduction.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said he was thankful to the Council for the kind way in which they had treated the question and spoken of their work. When the question of the salary of Ministers was first considered it was thought that it should be the same as that of the Executive Councillors, but since then it was considered advisable that the Ministers' salaries should be reduced. The difficulty was regarding the amount to which it should be reduced, and when the Ministers had only a few months to hold their offices they were expected to give their opinion. As the Ministers were representatives of the Councils they had come to the decision that they would be guided by their opinion, and they left the question to them.

Mr. G. K. Chitale thanked the Ministers for this happy augury, and for their agreeing to the reduction.

In reply to a question Sir Ibrahim said Government had only agreed to raise no objection in case the amendment for the reduction to Rs. 4,000 per month was moved.

The President said he thought it was an arrangement, but he now found he was wrong.

The question was put to vote and agreed to, the salary of each Minister now being reduced to Rs. 4,000 per month.

The total demand for General Administration was then granted, as amended.

Mr. Hayward then made a total demand of Rs. 5,57,100 for administration of justice.

Mr. D. B. Cooper moved the omission of an item of Rs. 3,198 for providing a City Magistrate at Bandra of the rank of Deputy Collector. This was additional expenditure to that now being incurred. It was stated that the area over which the jurisdiction extended had largely developed, and therefore it was necessary to have a Deputy Collector as Magistrate.

Mr. Hayward in replying to the objections said the number of people living at Bandra had increased owing to the operations of the Development Board, and that Bandra would probably be included in the city limits when Salsette was fully developed.

The motion was lost by 34 voting against and 33 for.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik then moved the reduction of the above item by Rs. 1,800. The motion was rejected.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved that the provision of Rs. 7,796 for a Resident Magistrate at Kurla, be omitted. The motion was negatived.

The total demand for Rs. 58,71,000 was granted, for the Administration of Justice.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. G. K. Chitale moved the reduction of the total demand for Jail Administration by Rs. 25,000. He complained that the jails were conducted so economically that the prisoners were not given a single towel to wipe off their perspiration. Certainly a few pice could be spent on a towel, particularly when as a punishment gunny clothing was given to prisoners. That was economy run amok! Certainly a little consideration might be shown to those poor prisoners, said Mr. G. K. Chitale.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said it was a cruel and most barbarous custom to award punishments like whipping to educated men. Such kinds of punishments were generally reserved for hardened criminal, but not for men who had gone to jail for the first time. He strongly deprecated the whipping punishments given to educated men who had gone to jail for some principle. He was sorry that prisoners as in the Mulshi Satyagraha case were whipped, and their Secretary's letter was not yet contradicted by Government. It was monstrous that such punishments should be given to these educated men. Out of 30,000 prisoners as many as 20,000 prisoners were punished for jail offences. He could not understand such a state of things in their jails.

Mr. Hayward in reply made a long explanation, but he could not be heard. He was understood to say that the number of prisoners in the Yeravda Jail was nearly 1,500 and these "non-violent" prisoners were really violent and did not obey the jail rules. If this sort of indiscipline were allowed to prevail it would have been a dangerous thing, and ultimately would have had to be quelled by the use of fire-arms. The whipping punishment was only given as a last resource and not in ordinary cases, in order to maintain the prison discipline.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. J. B. Petit said according to the newly published rules distinction was made between prisoners who were given simple imprisonment and those who were given rigorous imprisonment, and the distinction was not made between political prisoners and ordinary prisoners as was desired by the Council in their resolution. There was a very strong feeling in the Presidency on that question and it was felt that political prisoners should be treated in a different manner to that in which prisoners who were guilty of moral obliquity were treated. Even the Secretary of State had agreed to such treatment. The House was of the opinion that if an honest and straightforward attempt were made it was quite possible to differentiate between political and ordinary prisoners. The Deccan Sabha had made a very reasoned statement on the question. Political prisoners in this country were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and not simple as in England and, therefore, they could not be treated in a different manner, and what the Council and he desired was that these political prisoners should be given a different treatment to that given to ordinary prisoners. Another thing was that these political prisoners were isolated from other prisoners and a great harm was thus caused to them, and he hoped Government would consider the advisability not isolating them in such a manner. As to whipping; that punishment was not given to prisoners under ordinary circumstances in civilised countries, and the feeling in the country was that punishment should not be resorted to in this country alone, and he desired a declaration from the Government to that effect.

Mr. Hayward said when a person of good status and education was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, a report was made to Government for the commutation of the sentence to simple imprisonment, and that was always done.

The motion was negatived.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (2 p.m.)

INTERPELLATIONS.

SUPPLY OF PERIODICALS TO MAHATMAJI.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) What periodicals and newspapers were asked for by Mr. M. K. Gandhi in the Yeravda Jail?

(b) Which of the periodicals and newspapers are supplied to him?

(c) Did Mrs. Gandhi write in the matter to Government?

(d) What is the reply sent to her?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: (a) and (b) The "Saraswati" is supplied but the following have been disallowed: "Samalochak," "Vasant," "Modern Review," "Indian Review" and "Times of India, Weekly". Newspapers are not permitted by the rules of the Prison.

(c) and (d) The reply was that approved periodicals in a reasonable number would be supplied to prisoners but not newspapers.

ALI BROTHERS.

1. Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state if the Ali Brothers, Jairamdas, Choithram, Ghandhsmadas, Vishnoo, Lokram and Jhamatmal, formerly editors of Hindu, Govidanand and Krishnand are given their own bedding, books, newspapers and lights at night?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: They get their own books but not their own bedding, newspapers or lights which would not be in accordance with the prison regulations.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AND OTHER PRISONERS.

2. Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state why persons convicted under sections 124A, 108 and 144, Criminal Procedure Code, are not allowed to mix with other prisoners in the same jail?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: They are only kept separate from other prisoners where necessary for the preservation of the discipline of the prison.

JAIL DIET.

3. Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha (Karachi City): Is it a fact that respectable Indian prisoners are given the ordinary jail diet given to criminals, while Eurasian and European prisoners are given better food and provided with bath and sanitary arrangements?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: It is not a fact. All prisoners are provided with conveniences for bathing and sanitation. The diets are varied according to the different requirements of different prisoners under the prison regulations.

CLOTHING TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

4. Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha (Karachi City): (a) Is it a fact that political prisoners are not given a pillow and have to take their bath in the open without any towels or soap?

(b) Is it a fact that political prisoners have to wash their own clothes when they get dirty and are not supplied with a change, but have to stand almost naked till the clothes they wash get dry?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: There is no such distinction as 'political prisoners'.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Steady undertone prevailed in the market for jute shares although the volume of business did not reveal much except in Howrah and Clive which took up all attention of bazar. Cottons were mostly represented by Dunbar which disclosed a steady tone, Keshoram being unchanged. More confidence appears to be asserting itself in some of stocks under coal group but business resulting is merely of small dimensions. The miscellaneous section came in for a limited turnover in which the usual daily stocks figured. A solitary transaction in tea was only recorded. The Imperial Bank contributory shares appreciated on a good enquiry. War bonds are without change. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 59/2, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 101, 6 per cent bonds 1926-41 99/14.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1275.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 76/8.

Cotton:—Bowreah 620, Dunbar 245, Keshoram 7.

Jute—Alexandra pref 99/8, Clive 34/4, Craig 7/1, Howrah 42/6, Hukumchand pref 24 discount, Lansdowne 297, Nuddea 48, Reliance 48, Waverley 10.

Coal:—Bengal 770 Bokaro and Ramgur 36/12 Kalapahari 27/4, Katras Jherriah 108, North Laikdih 5/12, Raneegunge 54/4, Sendra 18/12 South Karanpura 10/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 4/4, Hume Pipe annas 14, Indian Iron and Steel 56/8, Thornycroft 21/14, Behar Rice 3, B. I. Corporation ordinary 8/6, Achard 21/12 Indo Burma Tin 6, Indian Glace Kids 1/8, Spences Hotel 13/12, Assam Saws 4/10, Carew and Co 52, Pioneer Sugar Mills 1/10, East India Tea 87.

The exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and three sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and five thirty two pence.

Her Excellency visited the St. Joseph's Convent at Bandra on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies were the guests of the Hon. Sir Norman and Lady Macleod at dinner at the Willingdon Club on Tuesday evening.

SIX MEMBERS OF WAFD INTERNED.

EXCITEMENT AMONG BRITISH SOLDIER

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Cairo.—In consequence of the bomb outrages on 27th February and 4th March, six members of the Wafd have been arrested and interned because "their actions were of a nature to destroy public order and security." All those arrested were recently summoned by the military Governor and warned for signing a manifesto on 20th February declaring that Adly Pasha was a tool of the English.

Some feeling was evinced by the British soldiers when they heard that their comrades had been wounded (as cabled yesterday.) Although nothing serious occurred, there were instances of soldiers' venting their feelings on passing Arabs, but the military police soon had the situation under control.

PAPERS SUPPRESSED IN CAIRO.

LONDON, March 6.

Cairo.—The newspapers "Balagh" and "Lewa" organs of the Wafd and the Watara parties, respectively, have been suppressed on the ground that they exist merely for conducting an anti-British propaganda.—Reuter.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF McGRIGOR'S BANK.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The statement of affairs of the McGrigor's Bank show that the liabilities amount to £743,000 of which £739,000 are expected to the Bank and the assets are £227,000, comprising £59,000 cash in Bank, £50,000 stocks and shares, £86,000 good book debts, £394000 bad or doubtful debts—which are expected to realise £24,000 and there are £8,404 due to unsecured creditors.—Reuter.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Civil Service estimates or 1923-24 amount to £314,000,000 compared with £402,000,000 for the previous year. Examples of decreases are:—Ministry of Pension £73,000,000 compared with £89,000,000; Middle-Eastern services £8,500,000 compared with £11,000,000; unemployment relief £1,750,000 compared with £2,500,000. The oversea Settlement figure has increased, however, from £1,157,000 to £1,206,000.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORT STATISTICS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Colonial Office announces that exports licensed under the rubber exports restrictions legislation totalled in Ceylon for three months ended in January 12,536 tons. In Malaya during the first quarter, 45,500 tons, including 7,000 on the mainland, and during the second quarter 40,500 tons. The figures do not include production and stock in Penang and Singapore.—Reuter.

COTTON GROWING IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, March 6.

Interviewed on his return from South Africa where he has investigated the cotton-growing possibilities on behalf of the Government Sir Henry Dundas declared that the prospects were good and he anticipated the Government would take steps to stimulate widely the cultivation when they received his report.—Reuter.

U. S. A. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The United States Shipping Board have issued a statement with reference to the failure of the Ship Subsidy Bill, announcing the appointment of a committee to prepare plans with a view to bringing about, without interruption to service, passage of the Government lines into private ownership. Meanwhile, the Board will continue to operate all its lines and will proceed with reconditioning the ex-German liners, which, with ten other vessels, will give the United States lines one of the finest fleets in the North Atlantic.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Mar.

Sydney.—The M. C. C. have made 296. Calthorpe scored 110 before being bowled by Mailey. New South Wales scored 102 for five wickets, of which Taylor made 52. The match has therefore been drawn.—Reuter.

I. A. FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 5.

At Cardiff to-day, Wales and England scored two goals each in the International Association Football match.—Reuter.

LATER.

Ten thousand persons assembled at Cardiff to see the International Association football match between England and Wales. The day was fine and the ground heavy. Following the dangerous attacks by the English right wing, the Welshmen attacked and pressed heavily, the English goalkeeper being called upon to save four fine shots in quick succession. Then Iver Jones secured and passed to Keener, who scored for Wales from twenty-five yards, after seventeen minutes. Then, after spell of even play, England broke away and Chambers scored an equaliser.

Half time score:—

ENGLAND ..... 1 goal.
WALES ..... 1 goal.

Three minutes after the resumption of the match, Watson scored with the Welsh goalkeeper out of the goal. After that the play was most even. Just on time, Len Davies put the ball across the English goal mouth and several Welshman took pot shots, Iver Jones eventually scoring thirty seconds before the end of the game. It was a fitting finish to a gruelling match.

Final Score—:

ENGLAND ..... 2 goals.
WALES ..... 2 goals.
—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, March 5.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association to-day, over which Lord Desborough presided, consideration was given to the question of the title "World's Championships," which hitherto had always been granted at the Wimbledon Meetings. Lord Desborough said that so long as one country had World's Championships allotted to it in perpetuity, America found difficulty in joining the Federation and would not send an official team to Wimbledon.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution that the title "World" should be abolished in the case of hard, grass and covered courts on and after the 1st January 1924, and handed over the right to make or amend the laws to the International Rules Board.—Reuter.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

MRS. NAIDU'S ELECTION CHALLENGED.

At the Small Causes Court on Monday the petition filed by Mr. R. D. Navalkar against Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Municipal Commissioner, praying for her disqualification as a councilor at the last general ward election, came for hearing before the Chief Judge.

The petitioner stated that he was enrolled on the Municipal election roll for C Ward, and was a duly nominated candidate for the Bhuleshwar Ward, in January last. The first respondent was also a candidate nominated for the same ward. Twenty-three candidates were nominated for 16 allotted seats. Six out of 23 retired from the contest leaving only 17 for the election. The petitioner submitted that the election of the first respondent was null and void for the following reasons:—That she was not entitled to stand as a candidate for the ward for she was not a qualified voter. That under section 11 of Act III. of 1888, as amended by the Act VI. of 1922, she was not entitled to be a voter in the election roll as owner or tenant of any part of the building bearing No. 1, Fort Street, in the capacity of the chairman of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing that body. That she had never occupied separately as owner or tenant any building or a part of it in A Ward as a dwelling or for the purpose of trade business or profession in her own right or benefit as required by amended Section 11. That she was not duly authorised by any power of attorney to stand as a candidate. Under the circumstances the petitioner prayed for her disqualification as a councillor.

Mrs. Naidu, in her statement, submitted that she was authorized by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to enter her name in the list of voters as qualified to vote or be elected on behalf of that body and as such her name appeared in the "A" Ward list of voters. The interpretation of the section by the petitioner was wrong in law, and she was not bound to prove her tenancy. The Act did not require a power of attorney of a person qualified to vote or be elected for an association. She submitted that the petitioner was barred under the Act to dispute at this stage her qualification to be on the voters' list and therefore the petition could not be entertained by the Court and should be dismissed.

The petitioner appeared in person, while Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Shete, pleader, appeared for Mrs. Naidu, and Mr. Taylor of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the Commissioner.

After hearing the arguments urged by the petitioner and Counsel for the respondent, judgment was reserved.

MRS. GOKHALE'S ELECTION.

Another petition was filed by Mr. Burjorji Sorabji N. Cooper against Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and the Municipal Commissioner. It also came up for hearing on Monday.

The petitioner contended that Mrs. Gokhale was not qualified to be nominated for a seat as she was not enrolled on the roll and was not qualified under the Act. She claimed to be nominated on the strength of a power of attorney executed by the firm of T. A. Wagh and Co., appointing her to represent the firm. The petitioner submitted that Section 14 (2-B) did not qualify her for nomination or election as a voter.

Mr. S. R. Billimoria appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. K. K. Santoke appeared for the first respondent, and Mr. Taylor, solicitor, for the Commissioner.

It was urged on behalf of the first respondent that as a tenant also she was qualified to vote and her husband being examined said that his wife paid rent for his godown and for the Hind Mahila Samaj, of which she was the president.

Judgment was reserved.

A THIRD PETITION.

The third petition was filed by Messrs. Fida Hussain Meherali Karamalli and Sulemanji Isoofali Sakarwala against Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala and the Municipal Commissioner.

The petitioners submitted that under the old Section 14 of the Act read with Section II as amended by Act VI of 1922, the first respondent was not qualified to be a councillor as he was not qualified to be on the electoral roll for the (C) Ward. They, therefore, prayed that the respondent's election be declared null and void.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the petitioners, while Mr. S. F. Billimoria for the first respondent and Mr. Taylor for the Commissioner.

After hearing the arguments, judgment in the case was also reserved.

PLANS FOR FLIGHT ACROSS NORTH POLE.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Christiania.—Captain Amundsen has completed his plans for a flight across the North Pole and expects to start about end of June.—Reuter.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

At the Board Meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held on Tuesday afternoon consideration was given to the draft budget estimates for the year 1923-1924.

GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVISED ESTIMATES, 1922-23.

Receipts.—The revised estimates show an increase of Rs. 0.8 lakhs over the original budget estimates of the current year. The increase is mainly under Scheme 3—Sandhurst Road, Scheme 29—Nowroji Hill and Scheme 37—Parel (Northern), and Scheme 5.7—Sewri-Wadala and this is mainly due partly to collection of previous year's arrears of revenue and partly to slower demolition of acquired properties and rents from newly acquired buildings.

Interest on cash balance shows a fall of Rs. 0.65 lakhs from the original budget estimate. This is only an apparent one, and does not connote a real fall. If we add the interest accruing, but not payable till after March, there will be a betterment of nearly half a lakh over the budgeted figure.

The revised closing balance is large being Rs. 126 lakhs as against an original estimate of Rs. 71 lakhs, but there has been in consequence no material loss by way of additional interest on loan money. The average floating balance was about Rs. 92 lakhs, and the loan interest, etc., payable on this would be Rs. 6.3 lakhs whereas the actual interest earned is Rs. 6.2 lakhs.

GENERAL ACCOUNT—BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1923-24.

There is an increase of Rs. 1 lakh under leasehold revenue and of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs under rents from chawls, counter-balanced by a decrease in temporary revenue on account of demolition of acquired buildings for development purposes. Under municipal contribution, the increase is Rs. 1.65 lakhs. The important item on the expenditure side is interest on loans, where the increase over the current year is expected to be nearly Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The estimated deficit under general account at the close of the year is Rs. 17.47 lakhs. As mentioned in the last budget note we must be prepared for increasing deficits on general account until our large new schemes initiated under the November 1919 programme are practically completed and yield their full return.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—REVISED ESTIMATES, 1922-23.

Opening balance.—The increase of Rs. 48.34 lakhs in the actual opening balance has been already explained (vide Trustees' Resolution No. 615, dated 21st November 1922). Under loan proceeds, the budget estimate of Rs 245 lakhs is reduced to Rs 172 lakhs, the difference being partly due to cutting down the loan requirements (Rs. 13 lakhs) and to postponement of Rs. 60 lakhs to the next year.

Sale Proceeds.—There is a betterment of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs principally due to the proposed adjustment in the year of the value of the Board's lands utilised for police accommodation schemes, calculated at the prices already settled with Government. The Board's schemes concerned will be credited with these amounts by adjustment under sale proceeds.

Acquisition.—There was a short expenditure of nearly Rs. 60.54 lakhs under acquisition due mainly to the policy of postponing the acquisition of lands, as far as possible, until they are actually acquired for the execution of works.

Works.—The short expenditure under works amounted to nearly Rs. 13 lakhs, which is inclusive of the lump provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for staff quarters not utilised. The important decreases were under Love Lane (Rs. 2.72 lakhs) and Scheme 31—Parel Chafls (Rs. 1.9 lakhs) where no work was done; Scheme 6—Sion-Matunga (Rs. 4.5 lakhs); Scheme 37 Sewri-Wadala (Rs. 7 lakhs); widening of Byculla bridge (4 lakhs); counterbalanced by increases for staff quarters at Matunga (Rs. 1.44 lakhs); the new Chawls at East Agripada (Rs. 2.44 lakhs); Scheme 5—Dadar-Matunga (Rs. 2.32 lakhs); Scheme 31—Parel (Rs. 2 lakhs); Scheme 53—Foras Road (Rs. 2.76 lakhs) and Scheme 60—Naigaum (Rs. 2 lakhs).

Management and Establishment.—There is an increase of Rs. 1.87 lakhs due mainly to the provision for the first time under this head of the temporary works establishment of the Engineer's Department. Formerly this establishment was mainly not scheduled and the cost was accordingly included under the several works concerned. The total figure for this item in the revised estimate is Rs. 2.97 lakhs. There is an increase of 0.85 lakhs under our share of the expenses of the Government land acquisition department, simply due to charges which were originally expected to be paid in the previous year being postponed to the current year. The other items show decreases.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1923-24.

The provision for acquisition for the next year is Rs. 68.22 lakhs as against 77.92 lakhs in the revised estimates of the current year. Under works, the total budget provision is Rs 110.51 lakhs. This includes Rs. 19 lakhs for chawls, Rs. 19 lakhs for Dadar and Sion-Matunga Schemes, Rs. 7.5 lakhs for the Parel Schemes, Rs. 20 lakhs for the Worli group of Schemes, Rs. 11 lakhs for the Sewri-Wadala Scheme, Rs. 11 lakhs for Dharavi, and Rs. 7 lakhs for the new scheme for the development of the flats recently submitted to the Board. For Police Schemes, a provision of Rs. 11 lakhs is made, of which Rs. 5 lakhs is a lump provision for additional quarters and also for new schemes expected to be sanctioned in the year.

Staff Quarters.—The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs made in the current year's budget has been carried over to the next year. Proposals for the erection of quarters for the superior officers at Worli will be submitted shortly for the Board's consideration.

Management and Establishment and Incidental Expenses.—There is an increase of Rs. 3.88 lakhs under this head over the current year's figures (inclusive of the portions debitable to general account). Of this amount, however, Rs. 1 lakhs is under expenses of loan and Rs. 1.7 lakhs is under temporay works establishment. The increase is mainly due to full provision being made in the new estimates for the whole of the sanctioned scheduled staff irrespective of probable vacancies. The lump provision made in the current year's estimates for revision of establishment has been carried forward to the next year as it was not utilised.

Loan.—The loan proposed for the next year is Rs. 145 lakhs which is inclusive of 66 lakhs brought forward from the current year's sanctioned loan money. It is expected that the amount will be advanced by Government on the usual terms i.e., at their actual cost for raising their loans. It is also expected that this will leave us with a closing balance under capital account of about Rs. 76 lakhs which will suffice as a working balance until the receipt of the following year's loan money.

EXCESS EXPENDITURE.

Excesses over scheme estimates.—Below is a list of current schemes on which the sanctioned estimates will be, or have already been, exceeded:—

Scheme 5—Dadar-Matunga.
Scheme 29—Nowroji Hill.
Scheme 53—Foras Road.
Scheme 52—Worli.
Scheme 50—Mazagon.
Scheme 58—Worli extension.
Scheme 32—East Agripada.
Scheme 6—Sion-Matunga.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Infant Welfare Society, Opera House, 6 p.m., H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

Third of the series of lectures by Prof. K. T. Shah on "The World Exchange Problems", New University Buildings, 6 p.m.

The Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 123, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m.

The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting, Killick Building, Home Street, 4 p.m. and 4-5 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 8.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-0 p.m. Prominent leaders to speak on "Task Before Us."

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY STUDENTS.

The Publicity Officer, All-India Khadi Exhibition issues the following appeal:—

The All-India Khadi Exhibition will be open for 20 days and will have to handle thousands of rupees worth of valuable exhibits, cater for demonstration parties, manage crowds of spectators and preserve order. It invites your help therefore in the great task it has undertaken. It wants an army of reliable, hardworking volunteers. Go to Asoka Stores, Princess Street to-day and enlist as volunteers for fixed days. The Exhibition looks to you for help.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a public lecture to-day (Wednesday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject—"Irresponsibility and Wastefulness in the Bombay Municipality with special reference to Land Acquisition Schemes." Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday, the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PUBLIC MEETING.

LECTURE ON "TASK BEFORE US."

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road to-morrow (Thursday the 8th instant) at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.). Prominent Indian leaders will speak on "The Task Before Us."

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Pandit Vishnu Digambar Palnakar, Principal, "Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya" (Academy of Indian Music) on "The Notation System in Indian Music." The lecture will be illustrated by vocal and instrumental demonstrations. All are cordially invited to attend.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

Ladies and gentlemen who have received invitations for the Inter-communal Dinner at the Depressed Classes Mission Hall, Parel, on Sunday next at 11-30 a.m. will greatly assist the work of the organizers if they will post their replies to the General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, as early as possible.

Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and K. Natarajan write: As an effective means of removing the bane of "untouchability" from our social life and of promoting inter-communal relations, it is arranged to have a dinner at the Depressed Classes Mission Hall, Parel, at 11-30 a.m., on Sunday the 11th March 1923, to which about fifty prominent men of the depressed classes are being invited. After the dinner, a Conference of those present will be held to consider and devise means for the early removal of untouchability as a feature of Indian social life.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"The Young Person in Pink" produced at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night was rather a disappointing play, although the Company worked hard to carry it through successfully.

The outstanding feature was Miss Minnie Rayner's interpretation of Mrs. Badgar, a secondhand ward-robe dealer, a sly drinker, a part which she carried out to perfection. Miss Jane Comfort was a charming Young Person in Pink, but her loss of memory struck one as being rather unreal, and the part of Lord Stevanage (Toby) did not give Mr. Andrew Higginson much scope. Included in the cast were Miss Daisy Revett, Miss Cecilia Burdett and Miss Marga La Rubia.

"VEDANTIC VIEW OF INDIAN HISTORY."

In our report of the speech of Mr. Natarajan, Chairman of the public meeting, held in the Vanita Vishram on Saturday last, which was addressed by Swami Sharvananda, the word "policy" in the third sentence should read "polity." The fourth sentence should read as follows:—"He assured the Swami that those who were labouring in the lower spheres did not forget that this universal life was the goal for India and if they were compelled for the time being . . . etc."

"NATIONAL SONG FOR INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A.M.R's letter recalls an idea which occurred to me some time ago and the difficulty arose in getting suitable verse. In August 1915 during the late war Mrs. Sorajini Naidu dedicated a poem "The Gift of India" to the Red Cross Fund, Bengal. I take the liberty of quoting one of the verses:

"When the terror and tumult of hate shall cease,
And life be refashioned on anvils of peace,
And your love shall offer memorial thanks
To the comrades who fought in your dauntless ranks,
And your honour the deeds of the deathless ones,
Remember the blood of my martyred sons!"

If this lady would find the time to write a national song with the same fervour, I would, if she grants me the permission make an humble attempt to compose the music for it—both vocal and the instrumental parts. As there are no music presses here, the music would have to be sent to Europe for printing; then the question of the expenses will have to be considered.—Yours, etc.

A MENDOZA.

Cavel, March 5.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amount has been received to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:

Chandulal C. Patwa ...K..... Rs. 50

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 7, 1923.

WHERE IS THE DANGER?

No newspaper in England has done more to disseminate news concerning the grave situation in India since the inauguration of the Non-Cooperation movement, than the "Manchester Guardian." Prompted, perhaps, by the commercial dread of losing trade with India at the rapid strides with which the whole country was marching in fulfilling the Swadeshi programme, the "Manchester Guardian," which is pre-eminently concerned with the industrial interests of the Lancashire magnates, deputed a special representative to investigate the situation in India. The reports of this correspondent, though not marked by impartiality and thorough grasp of the situation, have, to some extent, succeeded in drawing the attention of the British public to India at "the most critical period of her history." "The Manchester Guardian" representative, unlike many a cold weather visitor to India from England who after his brief sojourn in this country claims expert knowledge on matters Indian, made some genuine efforts to acquaint himself with the country and its problems, travelled from place to place visiting several villages and towns and interviewed men of all shades of public opinion. That the representative after all his efforts should have failed to comprehend the reality of the situation is a misfortune which, considering the bias which he brought to bear on his enquiry is, however, not surprising.

How mistaken is his reading of the present situation will be evident from the following observation made by him in his concluding article: "Assuming that no blow comes from without and that Mohammedans are placated by the conclusion of a favourable peace with Turkey, I do not think India will be able to organise a really formidable revolutionary movement in the next five years and not perhaps in the next ten years. It will take some time yet to work the ryots up to the pitch requisite for a widespread refusal to pay taxes, and, excepting always an army mutiny, it is not easy to see any other really formidable weapon which the revolutionists can employ." The basic fact that the whole movement is founded upon "non-violence" has unfortunately eluded the writer, who has failed to see that the Indian leaders are trying to mobilise moral forces and public opinion, that they have indomitable faith in the "formidable weapon" of non-co-operation, and that they will never stoop to employ revolutionary methods of the nature of army mutiny suggested by the special correspondent. The lesson of the havoc played by the sword in Europe has not been lost upon India. If, Heavens forbid, in spite of the best efforts of the Indian leaders, in spite of the willing readiness on the part of India's sons and daughters to face sufferings without entertaining vindictive ideas, India after her trials and tribulations is desperately driven to methods opposed to the teaching of her greatest leader and dishonourable to her traditions, the responsibility and the blame will be not India's. It will be the obduracy and stupidity of the British politicians who will be charged before an impartial tribunal with goading India to revolution. So far as the present generation and their leaders are concerned there is no likelihood of India taking to violent methods and undoing the steady and painful work of several years.

Having thus failed to grasp the spirit underlying the movement of self-purification and self-realisation which the Indian people are carrying on, the representative proceeds to draw a dreadful picture of future India in case no satisfactory settlement of her demands is arrived at. He writes: "What is to be expected is that the country will refuse to abandon its present attitude of sullen aloofness and distrust, except that from time to time it will find vent for its energy in a spasm of agitation, each spasm taking an uglier shape than the last. Boycott will succeed mob-violence, and a murder campaign may come later. These agitations may necessitate coercion, petty strenuous coercion, because Non-Cooperation has succeeded in stripping the idea of jail of most of the terror and all the disgrace that used to attach to it. Coercion will excite friction and make new enemies. The Councils will become more and more organs of criticisms and of agitation and will be less and less inclined to accept any responsibility for the transferred subjects. Encouragement will be given to India's demoralising tendency to blame anyone rather than herself for everything that goes wrong. All the time there will be following a steady stream of propaganda—that is, lies. The attitude of distrust of all things English is something of a pose with the generation that is passing away. It will come natural to the rising generation. For that generation is being taught to accept without question readings of history which its predecessors regarded as interesting paradoxes." It is obviously not possible to agree with all that the writer says; for though discontent will deepen by failure to satisfy it we have no doubt but that the Indian people will evolve such a disciplined strength of their own through non-violence as to make Britain yield to their demand in her own interests. Nevertheless the warning contained in these sentences can only be disregarded by Britain at the peril of losing her Empire in the East. What the nation has been demanding is, the writer rightly points out, a change of heart. If once Britain faces the Indian problem with sympathy inspired by this change of heart, nothing will stand in its way to satisfy the people. But, as the writer in our contemporary has frankly admitted, "we can change the constitution but not the heart." The danger to the British Empire, as we have emphasised over and over again in these columns, comes from Britain herself and not from India.

MR. SASTRI'S TOUR.

If any evidence were wanted to prove the futility of Mr. Sastri's recent Dominion tour as a whole, it is furnished by the report which he has now submitted to the Government of India. Though he was deputed by the Government to negotiate with the Dominions direct regarding the rights of Indians to citizenship and the removal of other disabilities, it is plain from Mr. Sastri's report that he does not expect any immediate results to accrue from his tour. Hence, he is obliged to dwell more on the "educative value" of his mission and to express the hope that efforts like his, if persisted in future, might bring about the reforms which would improve the lot of Indians domiciled in these Colonies. Evidently, he did not see much to be dissatisfied with in the condition of his countrymen in Australia. He tells us that there "nearly all (Indians) look prosperous and even where economic prejudice operates to their detriment the remuneration of manual labour for each man is seldom less than 12 shillings a day." Of "social prejudice" Mr. Sastri saw little trace. So far as the restrictive side of the policy in regard to emigration from abroad was concerned, Mr. Sastri says "it commanded the support of the overwhelming majority who looked upon it as sacrosanct." On this most vital issue Mr. Sastri has betrayed the interests of his country by agreeing to a policy of "White Australia." Regarding the question of franchise—the one question above all which Mr. Sastri was deputed to tackle—he declares that the desire to satisfy the Indian aspirations for the Dominion status was "widespread and genuine," and he hopes that this fundamental reform would be effected at no distant date, "although temporarily its fruition might be retarded by political exigencies." We are not told what proof Mr. Sastri had of the "widespread and genuine" desire of the Australians to give franchise to Indians. So far as one is able to see from this distance, evidence of such an attitude is not only wholly lacking but public opinion as expressed in the Press is strongly unsympathetic towards Indian claims. We are afraid Mr. Sastri has been seriously misled by the sympathetic utterances of a few Dominion statesmen. None will be more glad than ourselves to be told that the public sentiment in Australia towards the Indian claim to franchise is "genuine" and "widespread," but more proof will be required than the mere statement of Mr. Sastri to convince the public of India regarding the existence of such feelings towards Indians. If the desire to do justice to Indians is really widespread, "political exigencies" need not prevent the fruition of such a desire. In New Zealand, Canada and British Columbia, the outlook for Indians, so far as it can be made out from Mr. Sastri's report, is less satisfactory still and it is clear that Mr. Sastri has been able to do nothing to ameliorate the lot of his countrymen there. All he is able to say is that "all signs point to the softening of the prejudice and the broadening of the vision" regarding Indians in these Colonies. He is not hopeful of "immediate results" but of "the ultimate success" of "continued endeavours" he has little doubt. Were Rs. 60,000 required to be spent to tell us this much?

Notes of the Day

Police and Public.

A rather remarkable address by a high police official on the causes of the unpopularity of the police in India discovered some time back by the Patna correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has been brought to our notice. It was delivered, in January by Mr. Walter Swain, Inspector-General of Police, Behar and Orissa, to the cadets of the Police Training School at Hazaribagh. Inquiring why it is that at present "the police in India are not regarded with kindly feelings by their countrymen," Mr. Swain proceeded to explain: "It is, perhaps, because past generations of police officers have too often forgotten that they were public servants, servants of the public, and not their masters. . .

"I want you to realise that your powers are the least important part of your equipment and I want you to realise that you are public servants appointed to work for the benefit of your fellow-countrymen and not to wield 'harshly and unnecessarily' the enormous powers which have been given to you. In order to be efficient officers you must obtain the assistance of the public, and in order to obtain that assistance you must either command it or obtain it as a free gift. Now the primary duty of a public servant is obviously not to command and I would ask you to win the assistance and goodwill of the public for both 'selfish' and natural reasons. For 'selfish' reasons because public support is absolutely necessary for you. The old days are gone. Increasing education, improved communications, a wider knowledge amongst the people of their rights, and a steadily increasing share of the people in governing themselves make it quite impossible, just as it was always undesirable, to command assistance by threats, rough treatment and fear."

Servants Not Masters.

Mr. Swain was right in pointing out that "harshness" and "unnecessary harassment" are the two chief causes of ill-will between the people and the police. The golden rule of conduct, "do as you would be done by" is applicable to the police in a special measure, as they have to be in constant contact with the people. Mr. Swain dwelt on several forms of abuse of power and asked his hearers how they would feel if they were placed in the position of the oppressed. In England, as Mr. Swain pointed out, complaints of rudeness, harshness and "zooloom" on the part of the police are seldom heard of. Why? Because, the rank and file of the police do not regard themselves as the lords of the public, but as their servants and try to serve the latter in every way and not to domineer over and oppress them. Hence it is that the public look upon the police as their natural friends and protectors and almost every one is willing and anxious to help them. It depends entirely on the police themselves how the public regard them.

Agricultural Finance.

India is apparently not the only country in the world which is unfortunate enough not to have any good organisation for agricultural financiering. Even in Britain, which sometimes boasts of having about the best banking organisation in the world, there have been serious complaints in Parliament about the want of proper attention to agrarian finance. The British banking system is fundamentally unsuitable for financing agriculture, in view of the fact that it has been organised exclusively on the short time commercial credit, and is unable accordingly to assist financially the agrarian interest in the country. The banks have, naturally, taken alarm at the allegations in Parliament; and their chairmen in the annual speeches reviewing the affairs of their banks have entered a defence, which, where it is not a most obvious special pleading, is a mere affirmation of the contrary. The chairman of Lloyd's Bank adopted the former alternative; and his bank claimed to have outstanding agricultural loans to an aggregate of £14 million between 12,800 farmers. "No legitimate accommodation has ever been refused" reports one of the branch managers in an agricultural district, as quoted by the chairman of Lloyd's; "no farmer has ever been pressed to sacrifice his stock until it was ready for sale, or to market his produce at an unfavourable time. He has been encouraged to buy fertilisers and to farm his land to the best advantage, and when he has been doing so we have stood at his back and waited patiently, sometimes for years, until he reaped his return." But this is obviously meant as an annual-speech-eye-wash. Agricultural finance simply does not suit commercial banks. Under the special exigency of war-time aid to agriculture, in a two years' experiment only £77,537 was advanced to farmers in 925 loans; and since then agricultural financing has been left to the tender mercies of ordinary banking. A corresponding experience of the National Land Bank of Ireland is illuminating in its own way. With a paid-up capital of £203,337 the business of the Bank has steadily grown from £476,894 in December 1920 to £1,630,243 at the end of last year. Land mortgage alone accounted for £316,591 and affected 15,750 acres. But even in this specifically agricultural institution current accounts banking has been steadily advancing—running to over 3/4 of a million in the last balance-sheet—while bill-broking is not wholly ignored. The general success of the Bank may be measured from the fact that it has already begun to pay dividends, and has, in a predominantly agrarian country like Ireland, a most promising future.

J. J. Hospital Scandal.

The stereotyped answer that Mr. Paranjpye gave in answer to pointed questions by Mr. Petit regarding the J. J. Hospital scandal conveyed no information at all. To further questions—rather volley of questions—Mr. Paranjpye could say nothing but smile. If this is the way Government are inclined to treat such serious questions we do not think the Corporation's Committee will get much assistance from Government in sifting the whole matter with a view to fixing the responsibility on the proper person or persons. Strong speeches have been delivered in the Corporation making definite charges against Government, but the Minister evidently believes that the best way of disposing of the matter is to keep silent. Thus are our Ministers responsive to public opinion! If Mr. Paranjpye thinks that he has seen the last of the controversy he is mistaken, for the Municipal Corporation is determined to go to the root of the whole question, unless, of course, Government put all their weight on the other side to stifle enquiry. Mr. Paranjpye said that further investigations on the part of Government have been completed, but he has not been good enough to inform the public of the result of these investigations. The only course left is for the Coporation to push the enquiry with all vigour.

The Pathan Menace.

The Corporation at its meeting on Monday discussed the question of the Pathan menace in the usual perfunctory manner. The number of letters we receive on this subject point to the urgent necessity of dealing with it in an efficient manner. The danger is not a new one but it is growing and the people are helpless to deal with it in any way. If in the city itself people are so much terrorised by these men, we need not be surprised that in small villages, in the suburbs of Bombay, there is a regular panic. While, on the one hand, these desperate men are well armed, the public have nothing to defend themselves with. One of the members of the local Legislative Council recently wrote a letter to the Press complaining of the attitude of District Magistrates towards non-cooperators when they ask for a gun license. But the Pathans find no difficulty in arming themselves. The Municipal Commissioner informed the Corporation the other day that no sensible District Magistrate would refuse a license to an applicant to defend himself against wild animals and dacoits. Perhaps, the non-cooperator is considered to be without the pale of law—an outlaw, in fact, as Mr. Samarth obligingly described him—, and consequently his safety is of no consequence to the Government. Provision of additional police and arming the citizens are, of course, the obvious remedies. But these will not be enough. A more drastic remedy is required. Unless the influx of these men is stopped and prompt measures are taken to repatriate a large number of them at present in Bombay without any work and without any visible means of livelihood, we do not think that terrorism and robberies will diminish to any appreciable extent.

Government and Corporation.

If some harsh things were said about the Minister for Education in the Corporation on Monday over the question of education, he has to thank himself for it, for he has again tried to wriggle out of the promises Government had made to the Corporation. It is a sorry spectacle to see all this quibbling on the part of the Education Department for the sake of a few thousands. The Minister's objection is to some furniture, and other things that are required for the equipment of Municipal and other schools; he also objects to the expenditure on inspection. All this bother for the sake of a few thousands when Government are spending by the crore on their pet hobbies like the Development Board is like swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat. Evidently, only when the question of education is concerned their economic conscience is aroused.

ISLAM AND SCIENCE

THE PROPHET'S INJUNCTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the reflections of your correspondent in your issue of Jan. 23. on the subject of my cablegrams and articles preaching a *rapprochement* between Turkey and the United States of America. If I reply to them it is simply to distinguish between those who criticise the extreme industrialism of Western countries. I was one of the first, fifteen years ago, to criticise from the philosophical standpoint the material and industrial forms of modern civilisation. I have often opposed the contemplative ideal of the East to the materialistic fever of the West; I have often opposed Spinoza, that spiritual son of Islamic philosophy, profoundly imbued with the ideas of Ibn Tofail, to the utilitarian philosophers so popular in the Anglo-Saxon world, who have averted the eyes of the West from divine metaphysics to inculcate "simplist" and barbarous metaphysics, the metaphysics of gold and matter. If I review my progress in ideas as to the worth, so doubtful and so relative, of the modern forms of industrial civilisation, of which Herbert Spencer was one of the philosophic idols, it is because, having myself criticised and rejected Spencerism, fifteen years ago, I am sufficiently objective to tell you that negative criticism is never enough. If you reject the ultra-industrial form of Anglo-Saxon civilisation, you are right. But if you thence draw the conclusion that you have nothing to learn from Western science, and from the human energies accumulated in the West, you are wrong. When you destroy an obsolete form, morally insufficient, of life, it is in order to try and replace it by something more satisfactory. The civilisations which have succeeded one another for forty or fifty centuries—those we know historically—are so many attempts at adaptation of a form of human life to peoples who have reached the full expansion of their faculties. No ascendent civilisation has ever completely destroyed all the elements of the preceding civilisation. It has profited by them, it has adapted all that was adaptable of them, to the character of the new nation designated by God and history to uphold the torch of human mind. If you want to learn the essential lesson of man's history you will recognise with me that the new form of Islamic civilisation, which we all so ardently desire to see, must take account of the *principal element* which made the greatness of the West in the nineteenth century; *the Science of Nature*. I affirm that if in the eighth century of the Hijrah, the dazzling progress of Islamic science had not been interrupted, the Islamic world would have continued to direct Asia and Europe in the region of the mind. The chiefs of the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages *went to school to Muslim scientists* and religious hate did not prevent any of the strong personalities in Europe from turning their eyes towards that Muslim Andalusia where Learning shone with unexampled brilliance. To-day we know that the Poem of Catholicism par excellence, "The Divine Comedy" of Dante, owes its origin and its inspiration to a great Muslim thinker, to Ibn Arabi. The position of Islam in the history of the Mind and of learning was prodigious. To resume that position by the means of Science is the only solution which can permanently save the Asiatic nations. Neither feats of arms nor newspaper articles will avail him who despises Science. Economic revival itself is but a form of life viewed scientifically. A nation incapable of providing directly for its own clothing and its various needs, for the scientific cultivation of its lands, has no future. To work for this revival, is in keeping with the Muslim tradition, for it is nowhere laid down in the Coran-esh-Sharif that ironware must be bought in Checo-Slovakia, cotton goods in Manchester and machinery in Germany. *For lack of national industries* the Turks and Muslims generally have become the tributaries of the West. Their veritable independence is possible only if they will create their own technical armoury.

This elementary truth demands a revision of ideas incompatible with science. The human dignity of a Musalman is in no way impaired if he acknowledges his mistakes. His dignity is in danger if he continues in error and neglects to repair it. The error of the Musalmans since the 8th century of the Hijrah has been to turn their back on Science and to kill each other from the spirit of domination, in spite of the Message of Muhammad who taught that it was necessary to "seek knowledge even in China" May I be allowed to say that it is to remain faithful to the Islamic spirit to say: Knowledge must be sought even in America. Without science there can be no lasting independance, and without moral independence there is no human dignity.

As for Turkish imperialism that is a phantom of the past; I don't believe in it. The Turks have suffered too much themselves to wish to make others suffer.—Yours, etc.

FELIX VALYI.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

QUESTION REGARDING RELEASE.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate with regard to Sir William Marris' releasing prisoners, Earl Winterton pointed out that Sir Harcourt Butler had previously released 166 political prisoners. None of the prisoners released by Sir William Marris had been found guilty of incitement to violence. Seventy three were found guilty of offences under a clause in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which in the meantime had been withdrawn. He did not know of any foundation for the assertion that most of the released men had declared it was their intention to renew the agitation, but Sir William Marris in his speech had clearly warned them what would happen if they did.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Replying to Mr. Hope Simpson Earl Winterton pointed out that the Government of India and Lord Peel agreed with the view of the Legislative Assembly in rejecting the proposal for a fresh committee to re-examine the question of Provincial contributions. The deficits in the Punjab and Madras were decreasing and Bengal was able to budget for a small surplus in the current year owing to temporary remission of the contribution to the central Government.

HOUSING OF LASCARS.

Replying to Mr. Gilbert, Earl Winterton said that last week at the India Office he had presided over a conference of representatives of the ship owners concerned, which generally assented to the proposition that Lascars in the United Kingdom should only be housed in places approved of by the India Office.

RAILWAY ORDERS.

Replying to Sir John Hewett, Lord Winterton stated that since April 1, 1922 orders for material amounting to one million seven hundred and thirty five thousand sterling had been placed for state worked railways in India. Of these one million six hundred and two thousand was in respect of materials to be manufactured in Britain. He was obtaining similar information in regard to company-worked railways.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

In the House of Commons in the course of a reply to Mr. Arthur Murray regarding the appointment of new trade commissioners with a view to strengthening trade within the Empire, Sir Joynson-Hicks said one of the two additional trade commissioners would be stationed at Bombay. He was not quite certain whether the other would be stationed at Calcutta, where there is a senior commissioner or in Delhi.

KENYA SITUATION

In the House of Commons in reply to Sir Thomas Bennett, Mr. Gore said that he considered at present it was not advisable to state the terms of the settlement confidentially submitted to the Governor of Kenya by the European Convention and the public of Nairobi. The Governor was expected in England in May to discuss the matter, pending which it was not intended to act in regard to immigration or amendment of the constitution. The Governor would be accompanied by two Settlers' representatives, one unofficial member of the Executive Council and probably one missionary. It was understood that Indians were sending one or two members on deputation.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 6.

Replying to Mr. Gilbert the Postmaster-General said that he was not able to state the annual amount of the Government of India's contribution to the British Post Office's contract payment with P. and O. as the matter was at present being discussed with the Government of India. The contract was now terminable by two years notice to be given on January 31st—Reuter.

THREAT OF DIRECT ACTION.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S QUESTION ON KENYA SITUATION.

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood in regard to the resolution of the European Convention of Kenya referring to the possibility of their being forced into action prejudicial to peace, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said he had no confirmation of it. Only the resolution reported to him officially gave an assurance that the Convention would do its utmost to prevent the European direct action during the negotiations in England provided the Imperial Government meanwhile did not attempt to force the issue. The Secretary of State was of the opinion it would be a mistake to allow any resolution of the kind referred to in Col. Wedgwood's question to prejudice an attempt he was making to achieve a settlement by an agreement.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the Commons at question time today, Sir W. Joynson Hicks said that expenditure on the British Empire Exhibition so far amounted to 750,000 sterling. The total gross expenditure at the close was estimated at 2,435,000 sterling. The total guarantees were for 1,203,000 sterling.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Capetown.—The M.C.C. made 236, Mann scored 48, and Kennedy 39. Western Province made 163 for six P. Hands scored a splendid 90 including six and ten fours.—Reuter.

Football results: Southampton three Portvale one. Southern League Merthyr three Northampton nil.—Reuter.

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel. (Advt.) T C15574B

EMPIRE WIRELESS

MR. LAW STATES GOVT. POLICY.

PROVISION FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, Mar. .

In the House of Commons to-day, asked whether he was aware of the disappointment in the Dominions at the delay in announcing the Imperial Government's wireless policy, and whether he was able now to state that policy, Mr. Bonar Law replied that the policy had recently been reviewed by the Imperial Communications Committee under the chairmanship of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and its recommendations had been approved by the Government.

In view of the development of wireless telegraphy and other circumstances since the late Government had decided on the State-operated wireless chain, it was not considered necessary any longer to exclude private enterprise from participation in the wireless communication within the Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had therefore decided to grant licenses for erection of wireless stations in Britain for communication with the Dominions, Colonies and Foreign countries subject to the conditions necessary to secure British control over them. At the same time, Government had decided that it was necessary in the interests of National security that there should be a wireless station in Britain capable of communicating with the Dominions and owned and operated wholly by the State which was wholly operated by the State; and such a station would be erected as soon as possible and would be available for commercial traffic as well as for service messages when necessary.

Asked whether private enterprise would now be allowed to go ahead unopposed by the subsidised State services, Mr. Bonar Law replied "except for opposition of competition."—Reuter.

HAILED WITH APPROVAL.

LONDON, March 6.

The wireless decision is hailed with great approval. A minor disagreement is voiced in the "Daily Telegraph" which objects to the Government station competing with private interests declaring that the Government should confine itself to the official business. The paper points out that within two years the British Empire will possess the most powerful and efficient system in the world.

The "Times" is of the opinion that the Government station should lead to a useful competition in peace and give security in war. It anticipates rapid progress provided the bureaucratic restrictions are limited to the minimum and care is taken to maintain an easy traffic between the Government station here and private stations abroad. Colonel Simpson, director of Marconis stated that they are prepared to start at twenty-four hours' notice a scheme involving two million sterling. The British station would be operating within a year while within eighteen months the whole Empire scheme was within a living reality.—Reuter.

BYE-ELECTION AT MITCHAM.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The bye-election at Mitcham has resulted as follows:—William Moore Ede (Labour) 8,029; Griffith Boscawen 7,190; Brown (Liberal) 3,214, Cattersall (Ind Cons) 2,684.

The election was fought on the question of decontrolling houses, from the Rent Restrictions Act in which connexion Sir A. Griffith Boscawen's statements as to Government's intentions were regarded as being conflicting.

Sixty-eight per cent of the electorate of Mitcham voted as compared with the fifty-two per cent at the general election.

The successful Labourist Rev. W. M. Ede, in the course of interview, said that his victory was due to the general distrust on the part of the electorate of Government ,especally in view of its failure to declare a definite housing policy.

Sir A. Griffith Boscawen confessed that the result was a great disappointment.

Mr. Brown expressed the opinion that the Labour policy was a "mass of bribery" and indicated that the promise to reduce rents forty per cent was responsible for the result.—Reuter.

(Note:—Sir A. Griffith Boscawen is the Minister of Health in the Bonar Law Cabinet.)

"NO ADVANCE MADE."

KEMAL ON PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Constantinople.—The Government exposition of the peace counter-proposals was concluded by a speech by Raouf Bey, after which three members criticised the Treaty and Government's suggestions declaring they did not want half measures but a settlement of all outstanding points without delay. The impression is that the majority of the deputies consider Government proposals do not satisfy public demands.

Mustapha Kemal in an interview said that since the delegation's return their standpoint had not been modified and no advance had been made either to peace or to war.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOLDIER'S DESERTION.

LONDON, March 6.

Constantinople.—A unique and dubious distinction of a British soldier deserting to the Turks seems to have been achieved by Private McCartney whom General Harington has requested the Turks to send back.—Reuter.

UNWARRANTED OCCUPATION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN ENCROACHMENT.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Questioned with regard to the Franco-Belgian occupation of the territory between Mainz and Coblenz, and Coblenz and Cologne bridgeheads, Mr. Ronald McNeill said that Government were advised that under no provision of the Treaty of Versailles or the Rhineland Agreement could the Rhineland High Commission claim jurisdiction over such territory. The attention of the French Government had been called to the matter.—Reuter.

RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION.

BRITISH GOVT, QUESTION JURISDICTION.

OXFORD, Mar. 5.

An important answer to a Parliamentary question was delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Ronald McNeill, Parliamentary under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the strips of territory lying between Mainz and Coblenz bridgeheads and Cobentz and Cologne bridgeheads, which were occupied by the French Troops on 25th February. Mr. Mc. Neill stated that the Rhineland High Commission subsequently declared this territory to be under their own authority, but the British High Commissioner took no part in and disclaimed all responsibility for that decision. The British Government are advised that under no provision of the Treaty of Versailles or of the Rhineland agreement can the High Commission claim to exercise jurisdiction over the territory in question/ The attention of the French Government has been called to the matter.—(B.O.W.)

WAY TO SWARAJ.

PUT ON KHADDAR.

VISIT KHADDAR EXHIBITION.

WITNESS INDIA'S PROGRESS.

Mahatmaji said on his way to Yeroda: "Give me Khaddar and take Swaraj."

Would you not like to see the marvellous progress made by India in Khaddar production during two years?

Do not then fail to visit the All-India Khaddar Exhibition, at the Asoka Stores Building, Princess Street, during the Gandhi Week.

Induce your friends to put on Khaddar and make the Exhibition a success.

"OUTRAGEOUS BREACH OF JUSTICE"

DR. CUNO TO PROTEST IN REICHSTAG

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Berlin.—Dr. Cuno has cancelled his visit to Bavaria as the "new outrageous breach of justice" by France compels him to voice the German protest at the special sitting of the Reichstag on Tuesday.—Reuter.

REPLY TO DR. CUNO'S PROTEST.

LONDON, March 6.

Paris.—Replying to Dr. Cuno's protest against the occupation of Mannheim, Karlsruhe and workshops at Darmstadt enumerating the sacrifices made by the Germans, a semi-official statement says that hitherto Germany has paid six milliard gold marks of which France has received two which does not cover the cost of the occupation plus the advances made to France at the Spa Conference, whereas in the same period France has expended ninety-five milliard in France of which fifty-four were spent in the devastated regions.—Reuter.

FIRING AT DUSSELDORF.

LONDON, March 6.

A message from Dusseldorf says that a French patrol fired on some Germans who were breaking up the railway at Westerhold and killed one man and wounded two.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 6.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has decided to maintain on active service until May 31st the class called up in 1921 which was to be released during April. Enlistments and re-enlistments will also be favoured.—Reuter.

associated. Accepting the proposal to repeal clause 51 of the Order in Council the Duke of Devonshire reserves freedom to re-enact it if contrary to expectation experience proves it to be required. He concludes that the concessions constitute a real advance in the direction of popular Government. The council will possess great control over the administration, particularly over the department of finance, and he relies on the continuance of their loyal co-operation. He suggests that consideration of further amendments to the constitution shall be deferred for at least five years in which experience in working the revised constitution will be gained.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

LONDON, March 6.

Paris.—The difficulty in discovering a suitable method of recouping America for the cost of the Army of Occupation is proving an obstacle to negotiations of the Inter-Allied Financial Committee. Objections have been forthcoming to most of the Allied suggestions and the Committee has adjourned till March 10th, when it will examine the future methods of payment which, failing a better solution, may have to be effected by the Allies returning cash payment of March of the last year for redivision in which America will participate.—Reuter.

LT.-COL. HON. G. F. STANLEY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Lt. Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, recently defeated in the East Willesden bye-election, has resigned. He was Parliamentary under-Secretary for Home Affairs.—Reuter.

INDIAN OVERSEAS ASSN.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst has accepted the Presidency of the Indian Overseas Association.—Reuter.

Reuter learns that it is ascertained that there is no truth in the statement that any money recently seized by the French in the Ruhr is intended for the British Army.

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON.

SUGGESTED LINES OF REVISION.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The correspondence between Sir W. Manning and the Duke of Devonshire with regard to further revision of the constitution of Ceylon is published. In concluding the despatch of the Duke of Devonshire of January 11th, which the Duke of Devonshire suggested should be submitted to the Legislative Council along with Sir W. Manning the Duke of Devonshire in it agrees with Sir W. Manning's opinion that representation must for an indefinite period be in fact communal. Clearly, the principle is generally accepted in Ceylon that the time has not come to create a system under which all elected members of the Legislative Council should be returned by territorial constituencies. It will be many years before the mass of the electorate can develop political instinct sufficient to rise superior to racial and religious divisions. While the majority of suggestions are accepted the Duke of Devonshire is not able at present to accept the suggestion that the Legislative Council shall elect its own Speaker, but he accepts Sir W. Manning's recommendation that the Governor shall remain President and that ordinarily the vice-President, elected by he Council, shall preside.

STRENGTH OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Duke of Devonshire pending submission of the detailed scheme reserves his opinion in regard to the suggestion that the Executive Council shall be reduced to four, including the Governor, with whom three ministers chosen from the Council shall be

ECHO OF MALABAR DISTURBANCES.

UNTOLD MOPLAH SUFFERINGS.

VICTIMS OF RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS HATRED.

HEART-RENDING APPEAL TO VICEROY.

The following memorial has been submitted by a number of Moplahs of certain tracts in Malabar, including men, women and children, to H. E. the Viceroy, through M. Zahurulla Sahib, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman, Islamia, Calicut:—

Driven to abject and pitiable destitution and to the very verge of despair, through the undeserved indignities, hardships and losses, irreparable in numerous instances, which they have endured and are still enduring, as a vicarious consequence of the Ernad rebellion, Your Excellency's most humble Memorialists, the majority of whom belong to the poor and lowly cultivating and labouring classes, would, as a last recurse, most deferentially lay their sorrows before Your Excellency in Council and pray for deliverance from their afflictions and trials.

BASELESS STORIES.

The undeserved calamities and misfortunes which Memorialists have been going through are ascribable to several causes, the principal one of which is the very erroneous impression that every nook and corner of the Ernad and Walluvanad Taluks and of that portion of the Calicut Taluq which borders on the Ernad Taluq on the south-east was actively involved in the rising. This grossly false and misleading impression was largely brought about by the panic resulting from all sorts of wild rumours of the approach of rebel bands. To no little extent, it was due to deliberate attempts on the part of self-interested or vindictive persons to prejudice the Government and their local officers against the entire Moplah community. To no little extent also, it has certainly been due to unfounded reports submitted by local but irresponsible petty officials, such as village magistrates and subordinate Police officers and in proof of this, Memorialists have but to refer to the numbers of Police and village subordinates, in the Ernad, Walluvanad and Calicut Taluks, whom the higher authorities, as a result of careful enquiries, have found it necessary to punish with dismissal or otherwise for oppressing innocent and helpless Moplahs of both sexes, for extorting money and jewels, etc., on threats of rebellion charges, and for submitting false reports against innocent parties. To mention one glaring instance of these unfounded and mischievous reports by either officials or non-officials, there was the great scare caused shortly after the start of the rising at Tirurangadi, in the Ernad Taluk, through wild rumours that the Moplahs of Pannikote, Kanniparamba, Chathamangalam and other Calicut Taluk Amsoms had joined in the rising and were advancing upon Calicut. The authorities were put to the trouble, absolutely needless as was proved, of sending troops to these villages. The troops found that the reports were utterly false, but in spite of this, there was a wholesale migration of people from the localities where these baseless stories had been spread.

With regard to the Amsoms, to which Memorialists belong, the real truth is that none of them were involved in the rising. It is not to be denied, of course, that some few criminal or misguided individuals belonging to some of these Amsoms had gone off and taken part in the rising in other localities, as well as that, on learning that there had been migration on a large scale an occasional roving band of looters and plunderers descended upon some of these Amsoms, and sacked deserted houses and plundered standing crops, but Memorialists most solemnly and respectfully beg to assure Your Excellency that not a single one of their Amsoms but studiously avoided any participation in a movement, the extremely dangerous character of which they recognised from its very inception. On the other hand, in all these Amsoms, as soon as news reached of trouble elsewhere, the Moplah inhabitants joined with their Hindu neighbours in adopting such measures as were possible, in the absence of all Government aid, for protecting life and property against any raiders who might enter from without.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

By October and November, as panic spread, the majority of the Hindu inhabitants of most of these Amsoms had sought refuge in Calicut, Feroke, Kondotti and other neighbouring places. As there was really no danger or trouble whatever in these Amsoms and as the routes to Feroke, Calicut etc., were quite safe, a great many of those who left had no difficulty in taking with them their jewels, domestic utensils, clothing, etc. At the same time, as may easily be inferred, the great bulk of the fugitives, belonging to the very poor labouring class, were possessed of little substance, so that they were in a position to take away everything with them. Finding that so many of their Hindu neighbours had left and fearing, on the one side, molestation from roving rebel or criminal bands and, on the other side, the risk of attack or arrest by bodies of troops who were operating in neighbouring localities the Moplah inhabitants too deemed it safest to leave these Amsoms and seek protection under the Government at Calicut. Accordingly, hundreds of Moplah men, women and children, came to Calicut and sought refuge in the Refugee Camps, but to their deep and undeserved misfortune, most of the males were arrested and thrown into prison while the women and children were sent away to Quilandy, in North Malabar, to a Special Refugee Camp. These unfortunate and innocent refugees were mostly from Calicut Taluk Amsoms. They had fled to Calicut, fully trusting to find just and benign protection from the authorities, but they were terribly disillusioned. The responsible authorities, however, were hardly to be blamed. They were deliberately misled into the belief that all these Moplah refugees were really rebels. Self-interested and vindictive people were not wanting to poison the minds of the authorities. The situation, of course, precluded the latter from instituting regular enquiries. The policy, in force was to take no risks, and its inevitable effect, of course, was that numbers of innocent Moplahs were wrongfully arrested and clapped in prison. At the time, there were no specific allegations or charges against these unfortunate men, but very quickly complainants began to come forward with complaints of looting, murder etc.

Similarly, numbers of Moplahs, belonging to the above-said Ernad Amsoms, had deemed it safest to seek refuge outside their own Amsoms. The only result, unhappily, was that a great many of them were arrested and locked up. In those days, all that was needed to justify the arrest of a Moplah was that someone had pointed him out as a rebel or looter. Evidence in support was not considered necessary. It was sufficient that the unfortunate individual belonged to Ernad or the contiguous portion of the Calicut Taluk and that there was somebody to say that that individual had committed this that or the other crime. Worst of all, arresting and remanding, on this amazing system, are still going on, and Memorialists are among the thousands of innocent victims of this state of affairs, which, to Your Excellency in Council, may seem incredible, although it is only too true.

INDOCTRINATED WITH MOPLAH EXTERMINATION.

In due course, Military and Police visited all these Ernad and Calicut Amsoms. In the wake of Troops and Police came batches of Hindus, who had needlessly fled from the Amsoms. Numbers of these Hindus, at the time they left, had entrusted their houses, cultivation, etc., to the care of their Moplah friends and neighbours, whom, from long experience, they knew they could implicitly trust. But when these fugitives returned, it was only too evident that, during their absence, they had been thoroughly infected with the heinous doctrine that the entire Moplah race should be exterminated. The result was whole-sale complaints of Hindu houses, fields and gardens being looted and wrecked. In many of these Amsoms, at the time, the only Moplahs left were women and children and old, infirm, sick or disabled males, and for these unfortunate wretches, life became an intolerable burden. Men and boys were shot by Police and troops, to whom they were pointed out as rebels on the offensive. Many were arrested and taken away. Numbers of women, including several of Your Excellency's helpless and innocent Memorialists, were also arrested by the Police, kept in custody for days, and then released. They had committed no crimes, against the Government or anybody else.

VICTIMS OF RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS HATRED.

They were the victims of racial and religious hatred and of the fanatic outcry for the wiping out of the whole Moplah race. The benign Government have heard a great deal before and since the rising of Moplah racial and religious fanaticism. Had the Moplahs been as articulate and as given to professional agitation as other classes, they too could have told, and could still tell, innumerable tales of non-Moplah religious, racial and even economic fanaticism. Should Your Excellency be benignly pleased to order a searching, independent, dispassionate investigation, it would prove that a large proportion of the baseless and sinful allegations of rebellion, looting, etc., that have been and are still being brought against innocent Moplahs of these Amsoms are merely the outcome of envy and jealously, also of an agrarian system, which is one of the curses of Malabar.

The Moplah is thrifty, industrious and resourceful. There are no drones in the Moplah hive. Men, women and children believe in the gospel of labour. In the non-Moplah communities, the dependants and non-workers are strikingly disproportionate to the actual workers and producers. This indicates one reason why the Moplah is the object of envy on the part of his non-Moplah neighbours. There is then the tenurial system. The Moplah toils hard and improves his little holding. In time, the results of his toil and industry arouse the spirit of covetousness on the part of his non-Moplah neighbours. They hanker after the fruits which he had toiled to produce. In normal times, all this envy, jealousy and covetousness have to be kept in some restraint. The rebellion, however, let it all loose. Every Moplah tenant and cultivator into prison or hanged for murder the chance, for his non-Moplah

(Continued on next page.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

After three days' rest the Legislative Assembly met to-day and devoted the sitting to the General discussion of the Budget. Visitors galleries were again crowded with a large proportion of ladies, Mr. P. T. Srinavasa Chari from Madras was sworn in.

Replying to Mr. T. P. Mukherjee, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that separate establishment for collection of income tax had been appointed to make the income tax agency efficient. It had not only resulted in greater convenience to the assessee but additional cost of the staff had been more than covered by the resultant increase in the receipts.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer asked the Home Member, if Government would allow the assembly opportunity to discuss the Inchcape Report.

Sir Malcolm Hailey regretted that a day could not be allotted till the end of the session. Government thought that the best opportunity for the discussion of the report would be in the course of the general discussion of the budget and voting on demands for grants.

The President then ruled that for to-day he would allow fifteen minutes to every speaker.

SALT TAX CRITICISED.

Dr. Shahani was first to speak. He said that though the Finance Member had shown genuine effort to balance the budget the doubling of Salt duty at a great hardship to the poor people of the country was a bad remedy. The deficit should be met by further cuts and if that were not possible the custom duty on cotton piecegoods should be raised to fifteen per cent.

Mr. Spence, (Bombay Europeans) complimented Government for its readiness to meet the wishes of the tax payer by reduction in taxation, (a voice, reduction in taxation?)

Mr. Spence:—I beg your pardon, I mean, reduction in expenditure (laughter), I hope reduction in taxation will follow.

Mr. Abul Kasim observed that taxation had already reached its limits and any further taxation direct or indirect would be last straw on camel's back. The enhancement of salt duty would be resented by people and retrenchment was the only remedy to cover the deficit.

Mr. S. Mudaliar strongly criticised Government's policy as to the military expenditure on the Frontier. He suggested imposition of export duty on petrol at six annas per gallon and strongly urged for reduction in railway fare and the price of postcards. He also urged for reduction in provincial contributions.

Dr. Nandlal said, the lavish and extravagant waste of money in Waziristan must be abandoned. India was spending money for building roads which were used by raiders against India. He hoped, the new costly Income-tax Department would be abandoned in favour of the old method of collection of tax.

Mr. Ginwalla characterised the budget as "hand to mouth budget," and said that the policy of "hand to mouth budget" could last no longer. Time had come when they must seriously try to enlarge and expand their revenues. They must therefore give up the makeshift arrangements and should try to review the whole basis of taxation and place it on more satisfactory basis.

Mian Asjadullah speaking in Urdu opposed the salt tax and narrated the story of how a Mahomedan King Nausherwan, the just, had refused to levy duty on salt as it would hit the poor. He urged for tax on liquor, cigarettes, petrol and other luxuries.

Mr. Percival, (Bombay) said, it was not reasonable for the House to urge for further reduction beyond the Inchcape cuts which were in themselves very drastic. The only alternative left open to them was fresh taxation. If they did not want to tax salt, they must tax some other commodity to balance the budget.

Chowdhri Shahabuddin said, if the country aspired after democracy it must be prepared for taxation to pay the price of democratic institutions. India was not a very heavily taxed-country and while he would like to avoid salt tax he would certainly support it if there was no other way out of the deficit.

Mr. Shahabuddin strongly defended Government's Waziristan policy.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch, Sir Devaprashad Sarabadhikari speaking first hoped that agricultural income will not be interfered with. He wished the Inchcape Committee had started its work earlier and hoped that no interference from Whitehall would scrap the Inchcape cuts especially in respect of the military expenditure.

Mr. Rangachariar said when the Assembly was demanding cuts and refusing to grant an additional taxation last year grave doubts were expressed regrding the Assembly's attitude but to-day the Assembly's wisdom stood vindicated by the report of the Inchcape Committee (hear, hear). He hoped that next year, Finance Member would be able to reduce the existing taxation. He was glad to find that the policy lately adopted by Sir John Maffey in the Frontier had produced better results. He wished it had been adopted earlier.

Continuing Mr. Rangachariar raised the question as to what portfolios were the Indian Executive Councillors going to be alloted. He hoped that the important portfolios for carrying out an important policy, such as the State management of railways would be entrusted to Indians and not given in charge of the conservative section of Government. He was sure that if an Indian was given the charge of railways he would make a great success of State management (hear, hear).

Mr. Girdharilal Aggarwal said that the reduced military budget still stood at the appalling figure of over 65 crores. Government's military policy required complete overhauling. India was groaning under the weight of heavy taxation and could not afford the luxury of Waziristan any longer. Heavy taxation had led to wide spread discontent and the increase of salt duty would be greatly resented in the country.

Mr. Wilson (Bengal) deprecated the idea of increasing duty on motor cars and said he would support an export duty on petrol provided it was accompanied by a reduction in the excise but not at the expense of the workers of this country. He suggested that the Finance Member should explore the possibilities of a better class of token for the post office cash certificates.

Mr. Muppil Nair observed that any further taxation should be avoided.

Mr. Bhargava strongly protested against the increase in salt tax and observed that military expenditure must be reduced if Indian finances were to be balanced.

Mr. Chowdhury strongly objected to the increased military expenditure. He pointed out that the income from the increased railway fares would substantially cover the deficit.

FRONTIER POLICY.

Mr. Dennys Bray, Foreign Secretary, announced Government's policy in Waziristan which he said was in the real sense of the term "forward" being "progressive." They would be soon withdrawing their troops from the Mahsud country and leaving Khassadars to police it for them. Thus they would give Khassadars a stake in administration and through them spread the influences of civilization. In case of eventualities their bases at Ramzak and Jandola and the roads and developed mechanical transport and regular troops would be able to meet the situation. Thus from the next year the Military domination of Waziristan could cease and its cost substantially reduced. He characterised the Close Border Policy as a counsel of negotiation and despair. The tribal territories both historically and internationally belonged to India and he hoped India would not give up what belonged to her and that the Assembly would show that "Back to the Indus" policy was dead. The "close border" might relieve our districts momentarily but it would further exasperate the tribal people whose problem was solely economical and would thus mean sowing seeds of greater troubles for the future.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee said that larger effect ought to have been given to the Inchcape Committee's proposals and further economies effected. Referring to Exchange he observed that there was a considerable body of commercial men who opined that as sterling had reached its gold parity it was now opportune time for making a change of policy at present pursued by Government. What India wanted was to get rid of the fluctuations in exchange and the only way to achieve that object was to adopt a real gold currency with an open mint for coining gold. The speaker felt surprised that no effect was given in the budget to the recommendations of the fiscal commission. He thought that it was advisable to give at least a partial effect to it by reducing a portion of the cotton Excise Duty and ultimately abolishing it.

Mr. T. P. Mukherjee also criticised the budget as it offered no relief to tax-payer and on the other hand wanted to burden him still further.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.

REDUCTION IN INFANTRY.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

The Commander-in-Chief announced in the Assembly to-day that His Majesty's Government had approved the reductions in Infantry recommended by the Inchcape Committee and that the proposed reductions in Cavalry and Artillery were still under consideration.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

The Legislative Assembly met again to-day and continued general discussion of the budget, during which Government members replied to criticism levelled against their policies by non-official speakers.

Both yesterday and to-day a dozen and a half questions were answered, the majority of which related to railways and were replied to by Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways. Mr. Muhamad Ismail's question as to why no Muhamedan judge was permanently appointed to the Patna High Court and why Mr. Abdur Qadir officiating Judge in the Lahore High Court had been made to resign drew forth the reply that the High Courts were not representative institutions, that appointment to them must primarily be based on considerations of efficiency and after that only subject to the claims of different communities. Mr. Abdur Qadir was not made to resign but retired on the termination of his service. Replying to the same member Mr. Hindley said as a result of the special enquiry regarding Bengal and North-Western Railway, Government was satisfied that the Railway was paying careful attention to the convenience of the public.

The President announced that the Viceroy had assented to eleven Bills passed by the Indian Legislature, including those relating to Workmen's Compensation, Mines, Cotton Cess and Cantonment House Accommodation Act.

TENANCY PROPAGANDA IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Throne, Collctor of Malabar, in a letter to Mr. M. Krishna Nair, M. L. C., who is to introduce the Malabar Tenancy Bill in the Local Legislative Council urges him to discourage active propaganda and the holding of meetings either in support of Tenancy Legislation or in opposition to it, in the rebellion area of the district, as such meetings and propaganda are bound, in his opinion to have an unsettling effect on the people.

Mr. Krishna Nair, in his reply, while promising to assist in all legitimate ways, does not agree with the Collector that such meetings and propaganda will have any unsettling effect, but on the other hand he feels that any attempt to fetter in any way the liberty of individuals or associations in the matter of Tenancy Propaganda will produce an effect quite the reverse.

ECHO OF MALABAR DISTURBANCES.

(Continued from previous page.)

neighbour, to step into his holding. And imprisonment and hanging are now not difficult to encompass.

LESSON OF CHERUKAVU CASE.

Memorialists humbly entreat Your Excellency to call for and persue the records in rebellion, looting and kindred cases. In most of these cases, the prosecution evidence will be found worthless. In one recent Cherukavu case, some 39 Moplahs were charged with the murder of a Hindu. The just and learned European Judge, who tried the case, was persuaded by the defence personally to inspect the scene of the alleged crime. The result was that the Judge immediately perceived the physical impossibility of the alleged crime. The prisoners were acquitted, but personal inspection of the scene of crime does not take place in even one out of a hundred rebellion cases. Otherwise, acquittals would be the rule, conviction the exception. Again, in looting cases, the prosecution invariably has an utterly incredible tale and tell, but only personal inspection by the Court, or regular investigation preliminary to charge-sheeting can reveal the incredibility. In a large proportion of these cases, the complainants are men or women of straw, petty cultivators, poor day labourers, etc. Yet their complaints are that, during their absence, the Moplah accused looted their houses and carried off quantities of jewels, furniture, domestic utensils, bedding, clothing, etc. Investigation and local inspection would show that complainants live in petty houses or huts into which not even a fraction of the alleged swag could possibly be squeezed. The accused, in most of these cases, are themselves poor working people, living in frail, petty dwellings. Where are they to stow away such quantities of loot? Have stolen property been recoverd even in a trivial proportion of these cases? Have the authorities, before charging such cases, put themselves to any trouble to ascertain, first of all, whether the complainants had at any time really possessed even a fraction of the property alleged to have been looted?

ARRESTING AND CHARGING.

While the rebellion was in progress, there might have been some slight excuse for charging cases of waging war, dacoity, looting, forcible conversion, murder etc. without regular and careful investigation having first been made in order to determine whether or not complaints had any foundation at all. Since the beginning of last year, however, not even this excuse has been in the least justifiable, for the Police and Magistracy have been functioning regularly, besides which, troops and Special Police have been quartered in the disturbed tracts, so that the work of criminal investigation could be proceeded with, without risk or trouble In spite of this, all sorts of charges are still being brought against large numbers of Moplahs in the courts, without there having been the least attempt on the part of the Police and Magistracy, to investigate before charge-sheeting. This itself is a most heavy and unjust handicap on Moplahs placed in the dock, but this is by no means the only or least severe and inexcusable disability.

The system of arresting and charging persons in rebellion and connected cases is too well calculated to encourage false and malicious complaints, bolstered up by false and worthless evidence, and to preclude the unfortunate accused persons from putting up any defence worth the name. All Moplah males, youths and adults, are ordered to appear, on given dates, at some centre, and, on their appearing, wholesale arrests are made the arrested persons are immediately remanded without even knowing why, and, after lying in remand for indefinite periods are produced in court and called upon to answer charges which had been laid against them. They have no opportunity of communicating with relations or friends, of engaging counsel or citing witnesses who could establish their innocence. Influential and well-to-do accused may, of course, find it possible, even under such exceptionally difficult conditions, to take steps for defending themselves, but the vast bulk of Moplah accused persons, like the fathers, brothers husbands, sons and other near relations of Your Excellency's wretched Memorialists, are poor coolies, a great many of them little better than beggars, and how is it possible for them to overcome all these and other difficulties that have been created by this system of arresting and charging?

EXPOSED TO CONSTANT RISKS.

Your Excellency's most humble Memorialists can give very many specific instances in which men were charged and convicted without their knowing anything until after the cases, had been disposed of. Nor is this all. Under the present system, numbers and numbers of innocent and unfortunate Moplahs are arrested and kept under remand for weeks and months together, without being brought upon any charge. In rare instances, they are eventually released, but with the constant risk of being rearrested, on the bare complaint of some enemy or ill-wisher. In the majority of cases, the presumption is that the unfortunate persons are detained, until someone can be induced to bring one or more specific charges, against them. At this rate, the extermination of the Moplah race—a consummation so dear to the hearts of a certain section of the non-Moplah communities—should be only a question of time.

PUTTING PREMIUM ON FALSE ACCUSATIONS.

Your Excellency's humble Memorialists find it absolutely necessary to refer yet to another feature of the system under which rebellion and kindred charges are laid against Moplahs. A Moplah is put up on a charge of looting. He defends himself and is acquitted or discharged. He is at once rearrested and remanded on some fresh charge, of either looting dacoity or murder or even waging war against His Majesty the King. Moreover, the Police give him to understand that there are still other charges against him. His defence in the first case may have cost the unfortunate man more than he could bear. He had perhaps sold away his only cow or ploughbull, or pawned or sold his wife's or daughter's few little trinketts, or pledged his little holding, or sold himself in virtual bondage to some well-to-do Hindu Moplah, in order to get together a few rupees wherewith to retain the services of some petty or junior vakil. Obviously, if acquitted of the charge, he would be hopelessly helpless to defend himself against the next charge. Besides, under such a system, could any defence be possible, when defence witnesses, who could establish the innocence of the accused, perceive only too clearly, not only that their depositions are counted for nothing, but that the tendering of defence evidence is attended with the risk of the arrest and prosecution of the witness himself. In fact, there have been large numbers of instances in which the Moplah defence witness at a rebellion or kindred trial yesterday has figured to-day as an accused in some similar trial. Will not Your Excellency in Council, with your profound legal learning and your equally profound experience of men and things, be prepared to concede that, if it is really in force, such a system as this is one calculated only to strangle truth and put a most tempting premium on recklessly but deliberately false accusations and complaints?

RESULT OF WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Your Excellency's most humble Memorialists have been terrible and innocent sufferers from this system of arresting, remanding and charging Moplahs indiscriminately, without the least attempt to ascertain, firstly whether arrest was called for at all and secondly whether there was even a plausible *prima facie* case to justify remand and charge. Fathers, husbands, brothers and sons of several of Your Excellency's poor and unhappy Memorialists are still lying in prison, awaiting trial on some charge or other, regarding which Memorialists have no means of finding out anything at all. In numbers of other cases, such and similar relations have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to fourteen years and more. In several other cases, near relations, who had been acquitted of one charge, have again been arrested and taken away, apparently to stand their trial on fresh charges. In very many cases, owing to this system of wholesale and promiscuous arrests and charges, no adult male relations of Memorialists have been left. They are all either in remand, awaiting trial, or have been convicted and distributed among several prisons in and out of Malabar. And so, one way and another, Memorialists, apart from the grief and humiliation which they have to endure, have been deprived, more tragically than death itself could do, of their breadwinners and protectors. Left thus destitute and unprotected, Memorialists are constantly exposed to insults and to even bodily injury, for, in existing circumstances, who would come to the rescue of a helpless and outraged Moplah woman or girl? Non-Moplahs need not be expected to display elementary neighbourliness, let alone the sense of chivalry. As for Moplahs, they dare not breathe a word or lift a finger to prevent insult or outrage in such cases. They know they would run the risk of being immediately accused of some grave rebellion or kindred crime. Were independent enquires instituted, numbers of instances would be forthcoming, in all these Amsoms, of Moplah houses having been looted and Moplahs daringly robbed of their belongings, but Memorialists and other sufferers dare not prefer complaints with the risk, staring them in the face not only of their complaints being at once declared false, but also of their being themselves accused of loot and even graver crimes.

PITIFUL LOT OF MOPLAHS.

And as if such undeserved indignities and sufferings were not enough to render existence intolerably burdensome and painful for Your Excellency's wretched Memorialists there is the terrible economic effect, which is dragging them down to beggary and starvation. Number of Your Excellency's Memorialists are of the petty cultivator class, while numbers belong to the land labouring class. In either case, with most of their males of earning ages under arrest or imprisonment on conviction, the lot of Memorialists and their children is sufficiently hard. Those of your Memorialists, who are of the petty cultivating class, have had a series of pitifully adverse seasons, ever since the commencement of the late rising. The Kanni, first crop, of 1921, which had still to be harvested when the rising burst, was almost wholly ruined, partly owing to the panic and the dislocation caused by the rising and partly, through the marching and operations of bodies of troops. Even garden produce, like cocoanut, areca and plantains, was destroyed and ruined in one way or another. For the Makaram, second crop, operations for which should have been started late in 1921, nothing whatever could be done, as by then and the beginning of the current year notifications were being issued for all Moplah males to go in and surrender. This, as will easily be understood, put all agricultural operations largely out of the question. For the current year's Kanni crop too, numbers of your Memorialists have been unable to do the needful, with their menfolk cast into prison, with their own energies and vitality sapped by constant anxiety, sorrow and deficient nutrition, and with no means left for defraying the costs of cultivation. Needless to say, for those of your Memorialists, who belong to the poor day labouring class, the present economic conditions largely spell hunger and starvation. Memorialists, though women and girls, are not ashamed to work, but in conditions like these, work is terribly hard, as well as risky. Going out doors itself is attended with the risk of being insulted and molested, and as long as this system of wholesale arrests and trial, without preliminary, careful and independent investigation, continues, the lot of Your Excellency's wretched Memorialists must continue to be pitiful in the extreme.

UNREALISED EXPECTATIONS.

One of the chief misfortunes and sorrows of the Moplah community, including Your Excellency's humble Memorialists, lies in the circumstance that the responsible authorities have apparently not yet discovered that there are self-interested and evil-minded persons, who are bent upon prepetuating the monstrous fiction that all Moplahs, without exception, in the disturbed areas, were actively involved in the rebellion. Recently, out of their benevolence and magnanimity, the Madras Government had decided to pardon and release from prison, before expiry of sentence, Moplahs who had been convicted of offences of lesser gravity. Under such a policy of both statesmanship and compassion very many more unhappy men would doubtless have been released sooner or later and restored to their sorrowing and suffering near and dear ones, and very many of Your Excellency's Memorialists were among those who were looking forward to obtaining solace from this generous policy. But, alas, these expectations have now been cruelly dashed away.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY URGED.

If things go on much longer in the directions respectfully indicated above, Your Excellency's humble and wretched Memorialists must inevitably be driven to utter and inextricable beggary and destitution. Already, they are bowed very low with sorrow and despair, intensified by the ever-haunting thuoght of what further undeserved misfortune and humiliation the morrow may not bring forth. Unless a thorough, independent and dispassionate enquiry is held, in their Amsoms, the truth will not stand revealed, of all that has been most humbly urged above. Only such an enquiry will reveal the fact that these Amsoms were certainly not involved in the rising, that the arrests and convictions of hundreds of Moplahs of these Amsoms were unwarranted, that the great majority of complaints were wilfully false and malicious and that, so far from being offenders, the bulk of Moplahs of these Amsoms have themselves been deeply and wilfully or wantonly aggrieved by their self-interested and vindictive non-Moplah neighbours, obsessed with the idea that it would be to their gain were the Moplah race exterminated. Memorialists most respectfully pray Your Excellency in Council, therefore, to direct a most thorough enquiry into their above-said and other just grievances and to order a thorough revision of the present system of wholesale arrests and trial on the strength of complaints that had not been subjected to any investigation at all before their development into charge sheets against those accused. Memorialists most humbly pray, further, that the Madras Government's sensible and merciful policy, above referred to, may be directed not to be suspended, and that that policy may be extended to all Moplah prisoners, irrespective of the character of their alleged crimes, inasmuch as, owing to the way in which rebellion trials have been charged and conducted, the chances of justice miscarrying, and innocent persons being convicted have been simply overwhelming.

Here follow 384 names with particulars of the Memorialists.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

C. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

To-day's meeting of the Council of State was arranged for consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly. There were four amendments to this Bill on the agenda, three of which were in the name of Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, the other one being in that of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Secretary, Legislative Department who took a great part in the lower House when the Bill was there under discussion was formally sworn in to-day in order to help in piloting the measure in the Council.

POLICE DIARIES.

The most important amendment of Mr. Crerar's was the one relating to the use of police diary in evidence. It will be remembered that the Legislative Assembly in spite of the Government's stout opposition carried a non-official amendment to the effect that the Court should allow inspection to the accused of any statement made by a prosecution witness to police during investigation, in order to enable the accused to contradict the witness. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith speaking in the Assembly explained the dangers of passing this amendment and informed that the Government would bring forward the necessary amendment in a more reasonable Chamber, meaning the Council of State. The amendment of Mr. Crerar was to the effect that it need not be obligatory on the Court to allow inspection of police diary by the accused, but that on the request of the accused the Court might direct a copy of the statement of any prosecution witness be furnished to him, provided that the court shall exclude from the copy of the statement such portion as is not relevant to the enquiry and provided that its disclosure is not inexpedient in public interests. Mr. Crerar moved that the Bill as amended by the Assembly be taken into consideration.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas forthwith moved for the postponement of the detailed consideration of the Bill in order to enable, some members of this House and of the Assembly to discuss the important amendment refered to in a round table conference with the Home Member and the Home Secretary. Such a course would lead to an amicable settlement and avoid a conflict between the Council and the Assembly "I have been asked by leaders of the National and Democratic Parties in the Assembly to say that they would be glad to consider the whole question at a round table conference with the Home Member. I believe some members of the Assembly are in a more reasonable frame of mind (laughter) and I, therefore, think it would be possible to avoid a rupture and arrive at a solution satisfactory both to the Government and the non-officials."

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Government brought forward the amendment in this House because they believed it was an essential amendment. If however, it was the desire of the House to have the detailed discussion postponed and thereby get over the difficulties, he had no objection to it. As regards a formal round table conference, Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that it was better that those who wished to discuss this question should have their own methods of doing so.

Sir Manakjee Dadabhoy strongly supported postponement as it would avoid the necessity of a joint session. The discussion was accordingly postponed and the Council adjourned till to-morrow when there would be a general discussion on the budget.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri moved:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to convey by telegraphic message to His Majesty's Government the view of this Council that no settlement regarding the political rights and status of Indian settlers in the Crown Colony of Kenya would satisfy the people of India unless Indians in Kenya are granted full and equal rights of citizenship with European settlers, and this Council records its indignant protest at the reported threats of violence on the part of the latter and fully trusts that His Majesty's Government will take effective steps to prevent any such outbreak and to afford Indian residents the necessary protection and this Council records its emphatic conviction that no restrictions on new immigration from India will be acceptable to the public opinion here."

He said, the Imperial Conference resolution recognising the right to determine the composition of the population related only to self-governing dominions of the Empire. The case for a Crown Colony like Kenya rested on grounds of equality and this equality the Indians in Kenya claimed only by stages. In the first place they did not ask for universal suffrage nor that the Legislative Council of Kenya should be composed of Indians according to their numerical strength. They were content if the number of Indians was less than half. Thus they only wanted a very partial fulfilment of the rights of equality and yet there was a good deal of agitation by European settlers who had imbibed the spirit that prevailed in South Africa, namely, no equality for Indians and expulsion of Indians if possible and what more a Union of East Africa with South Africa and when they threatened violence in case the equality was granted, they were not merely bluffing but were earnest. "Our people (Indians) whether in India or abroad have shown such humility and modesty, such respect for law and order, such patience even under the greatest provocation, that what an American lady told me recently is perfectly true, namely that we Indians are the only Christians on the face of the earth".

As regards the immegration restrictions, Mr. Sastri urged Government to press strongly for removal of all restrictions because if they lost their just cause in Kenya they would be losing all along the line and the self-governing dominions might be encouraged to deny the privileges they had promised to give to Indians. Kenya was not a white colony as Mr. Winston Churchill appeared to think. Let Government of India press upon the Home Government the necessity of giving equality to Indian. If not, there would be very few friends left in India to feel for the cause of Britain and in the eyes of the world she would be generally condemned as having fallen a prey to moral decay.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas urged the Government of India not to be cowed down by threats of violence by the white settlers. What Indians wanted was that Kenya, Uganda or the mandated territory of Tanganyka should not be turned into a pure white colony.

Mr. Annamalai Chetty suggested the sending of a deputation to the Crown colony of Kenya.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna in supporting the resolution disputed the claim of the European settlers for special privileges in the matter of colonisation.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan also supported the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Sarma re affirmed the declaration of Lord Cholmsford that there was no justification for a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. He admitted that the situation caused food for serious thought but at the same time he refused to believe that any body of the Britishers would really mean to assault or in any way injure a defenceless unarmed body of Indians in Kenya whatever might have been the provocation that was offered. He assured the Hon. members that the Central Government would always assert its authority and would refuse to be cowed down by any section. With regard to immigration restrictions, he quoted Lord Milner to show that there was no intention on the part of the Colonial Office to impose any restrictions which might be calculated to effectually prevent the outflow of any population from India subject to the usual safeguards which every colony must impose upon the people of another country.

Proceeding Mr. Sarma said: "We have no information that the Colonial Office has invited the Governor and the white settlers to England but the Government of India fully appreciated the strength of Indian feeling both in Kenya and in this country, that if the British settlers are to go to represent their case the Indians in Kenya also should have an equal chance. We propose to press this matter upon the attention of the Secretary of State and see that the Indians are given equality as their British brethren. I have no doubt that the Colonial Office would not depart from the policy of fairness to all."

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

FATAL ROCK BURST IN A MINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KORGAUM, Mar. 5.

Bodies of 8 Indians buried under 70ft. of debris as a result of a rock burst in Nundydurg mine on February 25th have not yet been recovered. Parties which attempted rescue were impeded by fresh falls, but it is hoped to reach the bodies by the week end.

ANGORA LEGION.

MEETING AT KALYAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KALYAN, Mar. 5.

Last night a public meeting was held here, Maulana Nazirahmed Khujandi presiding. Speeches were delivered by Moulana Abdul Aleem and Mr. Fulvari in conection with the Khaddar and the Angora Legion movements. 75 names have been registered for the Angora Legion, and a fund for an Angora airship is opened.

WORKING BODY OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri writes from Central Khilafat Office, Bombay:

The meeting of the Working body of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on the 8th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Seth Usman Subani Saheb's residence in Dattubhai Buildings, 4th floor, near Charni Road.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		10,900
" Exports to Great Britain		2,000
" " to Continent		3,000
Futures at New York	May	30.77
" " "	July	30.09
" " "	Oct.	26·93
" " "	Dec.	26.45
Spot Cotton at New York		30.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.75
Futures at New Orleans	May	29.70
" " "	July	29.81
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		
Demand Bills		13 1/16
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		67

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar 5.

Futures at New York	May	30.77—01
	July	30.09+23
	Oct.	26.93+15
	Dec.	26.45

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.20+20
	May	16 10+20
	July	15.88+26
	Oct.	14.64+50

London, Mar. 5

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/4 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4-7-10 Quiet,
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 5.

Banks 3 per cent	58 1-2
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/8
" " 2 months hence	31 15 16

Closing tone of silver—China buying steady.
Discount Bank of England Rate 2 per cent since 17th July 1922,
Interest day to day loans 1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans 1 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	118
National	46 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/4—
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/8—
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3-16—
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 7/8
Govt. Securities 3%	56 5/8
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 112 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 5.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Buyers	44/6
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Buyers	44/3
Australian Mar-Apl. Sellers	47/9
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl.	28/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers,	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6

Tone :—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Mar.-Apl, Hanburg Value Tending
LINSEED Argentine Apl.-Mar. Paid £ 18 5/16
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Sellers; £9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Sellers £ 18 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July, Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	26/1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	26. 1 1/2

Tone :—Quiet.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 76 1 2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 73 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	£ 31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 3/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	17 5/8

Tone :—Dull.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

March 6.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower in May while 33 points higher in July positions in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 20 points up. The advance was due to good trade demand and general buying. Messrs Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state in their Weekly Private Report dated 14-2-23 as under:—

"The word of caution which we have been giving voice to for the past two or three weeks is again in our minds, for though wwe feel that there is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices, in fact, rather the reverse, there are various factors in the position, such as these political entanglements, which render the future somewhat uncertain, and brings about the inclination to keep commitments down to a small level. These, as we have indicated above, are creating a more apathetic tendency all round, with a diminished desire for business. At the same time, the "Bull" account is undoubtedly considerably reduced by the March liquidation, both here and in New York, and it is more than likely that the short interest is increasing, particularly in the latter centre. As long as the actual cotton situation remains as it is, that is, on a dear basis compared to all future markets, there is not much inducement to adopt the "Bear" side. It is a striking commentary on this that the near months in New Orleans, are at a substantial premium over New York, which rather points to the fact that the latter market is under the influence of speculative operations and does not actually reflect the existing cotton situation. Our advice, therefore, would be to retain a small interest on the "Bull" side, confining this to a character which will not cause any anxiety if prices recede somewhat in the immediate future, so that if any reasonable fall should take place there will be nothing to prevent those with "bullish" ideas taking advantage of same to increase their holdings, a programme which we think is advisable."

Our market is very strong and we look for still higher prices ultimately, but for the present we are inclined to believe that the advance has gone far enough and we expect some reaction. We would advise our friends to take advantage of the present level of prices in order to dispose of their holdings with a view to replacing the same should the anticipated reaction occurs.

The Marwari bazar opened firm to-day for F G M G Broach April/May lat Rs. 576 and advanced to Rs. 577½ on buying by a Japan House. Selling at this level by a Marwari operator caused a setback of Rs. 2½. But on buying by offices and Commission Houses an improvement set in and prices went up to Rs. 579 the bazar finally closing at Rs. 577. While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 593 and after touching Rs. 591½ gradually improved to Rs. 596 on buying by Japan Houses. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 518 and going down by a couple of rupees steadily went up to Rs. 520 on buying by offices and Bull operators, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 519. F G M G Bengal March was Rs. 440 whilst May Rs. 447.

Our market was quiet yesterday for ready cotton, and buyers were not inclined to pay the high prices asked by sellers.

At Colaba the market opened for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 577 declining to half a rupee, advanced to Rs. 579 on buying by Marwari jobbers, and closed firm at Rs. 578½.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 6;

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		578 1/2
F. G, Mr. G. Broach	July-Aug,	..	594 1/2
F. G. Bengal	March		440
F. G. Bengal	May		448
Fine Oomra	March		520 1/2

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

March 6.

Liverpool due to open to-day about unchanged to 6 points up.

We have received the following cable dated the 5th inst. from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

"Good reports from New York, local buying, Manchester reports read better. New York market, strong, good trade demand meeting long liquidation easily absorbed."

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. Mar 6.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		578
F. G. Broach	July-Aug,	..	595
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		439
F. G. Bengal	May		448
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		519
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		582

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	474	459	439	424
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	537	522	507	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	567	552	537	
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	552	537	522	

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, March 5th.

Description.	Spot prices	1-3-23.	22-2-23.
Bengals F. G.		410	405
S/Punjab F. G.		410	405
Oomras Fine		498	493
C. P. No. 1		528	523
C. P. No. 2.		513	508

Hedge Contracts	Futures	1-3-23	22-2-23.
Bengal	March	411	402
	May	420	409
Broach	April/May	553	551
	July-Aug	563	
Oomra F, March		492	492
Southern	May/June	557	551

Receipts for the week ending 1-3-1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923.	Bales. 1922.
Bengals	22,161	9,200
Oomras	100,893	47,507
Dholleras	4,999	5,104
Broach	24,512	454
Southerns	1,347	693
Persians		13
Americans		
Egyptians		
East Africans	733	
Other sorts		433
Total	154,645	63,404

Exports for the week ending 1-3-1923.

	Bales.
Europe	11,720
China	24,315
Japan	58,553
Coast Ports	568
Total	44,856
Afloat in harbour Europe	33,784
China Japan and Coast Ports	39141
Total	72,925

Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 1-3-1923 and corresponding period in last four years—

1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
2079482	1924505	1263572	1525262	1167762

Exports from 1st September 1922 to 1-3-1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Europe	422732	313719	307422	286110	67460
China	182067	118902	99933	57127	5688
Japan	842555	788150	352234	831152	314058
Coast Ports*	18431	14664	7587	7045	1352
Total	1463785	1235443	767176	1181434	389058

* Including 2426 bales for U. S. of America.

Total Exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1922 to 1.3-1923 54,343 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters dealers and mills in Bombay on 1-3-1923 9,36,469 bales.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Mar, 1923

Cotton	18,034 Bales
Wheat	7,482 Quts
Linseed	9,310 "
Rapeseed	2,127 "
Gingellyseed	28.03 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	5,012 "
Castorseed	2,215 "
Rice	24,897 "
Myrabollams	2,466 "
Cottonseed	20,003 "
Mowraseed	1188 "
Gram	1940 "
Jawar	585 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	125 "
Saira	2306 "
Coal	2413 Tons.

2 Days Total.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th Mar. 1923.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/32
Bank Demand	1-4 3/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/8
Doc Demand	500
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	242
Japan	152 1/2
Singapore	175 1/2

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 6th Mar. 5 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 9 0	7 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 9 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	49 0 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teaseed, Cujar 75-25	73 0 0	
Teaseed, Cujar 50-50	71 0 0	
Teaseed Black	69 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	
Mowraseed	8 4 6	8 8 0
Barley	0 0 0	
Castorseed	1 0 0	12 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delhi	8 0 0	7 9 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 5 6
Linseed May	13 6 9

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 6.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	24-14-9
Bars gold forward	24-14-9
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-14-9
Bars silver ready	80-14-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	80-14-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	81-6-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D D	1/4 5/32
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 5/32
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 3/8
Bank's buying T T.	1/4 7/32
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 1/4
Tone of Exchange :—Steady.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	500
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	540
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	530
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	152 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147 1/2
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	174
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	242
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	176 1/2
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D	317
London gold ready, sh.	87-10
London silver ready, d.	32-2
London silver forward, d.	31-15

Tone of Silver—Quiet-Buying by China caused rise, Sellers holding back, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.70 1/8
French Exchange—Frcs.	76.80
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	25.10
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	88.00
Italian Exchange—Liras	97.80
German Exchange—Marks	105,000
Prague Exchange—Krons	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	59
5 per cent War Loan	84
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/14
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	100/8
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	100/12
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	104
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	68
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	59
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	68
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	95
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1930	68

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial	1285	India	94
Central and Eastern	32/12 75	Tata Bank	14/8

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2400	Alliance	210
Apollo	47/8	Birla Mills	60
By-Cotton	820	By-Dyeing	1020
Bradbury	780	Century	605
Central India	2945	Colaba Land	1750
Coorla	175	Crescent	310
Edward Sassoon	385	Elphiston	90
Fazulbhoy	1010	Gokak	180
Ind-Bleaching	217/8	Ind-Malwa	570
Jamshed Mfg.	305	Kastoorchand	360
Khatao	365	Kohinoor	1665
Luxmi Cotton	4800	Madhavrao Sed	105
Madhawji	310	Mathuradas	450
M. Petit	3575	Meyer Sasoon	280
Morarji	5050	New Great	570
New City	510	Pabani	540
Pearls	772/8	Phoenix	725
Premier	105	Planet	145
Shapurji	192/8	Simplex	477/8
Standard	1800	Swan	825
Swadeshi	3065	Tata Mill	700
Vishnu Cotton	1900		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	377/8	B. Burma	432/8
B. Burma N.I.	125/8	Bt. Burma pet.	6/12xd
B. Tramway	102/8	B. Flour	1350
Bundi Cement	24/8	Ind. Cement	180
Katni Ord	177/8	Katni Defd.	875xd
New India	18	Shivrajpur	31/8
Tata Iron Ord.	47/8	Tata Iron Defd.	140
Tata Hydro	710	Tata Oil	35
Scindia Steam	10/4		

FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 6.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	567-8			570
Colaba				1740
Crescent	370			380
Kohinoor	1620		1615	1665
Nagpore Ordy.	2880			2940
New Great	560			570
Pearl	752-8		747-8	767-8
Phoenix				720
Bombay Cotton				820
Bombay Dyeing	1025	1080		1072-8
Sir Shapoorji	187-8			192-8
Simplex	470		462-8	477-8
Swan				815
Swadeshi	3000			3075
Century	585			602-8
Alcock				370
Indian Cement Ordy.				167-8
Katni Cement Ordy.				170
Katni Cement Defd.				900
Tata Steel Defd.	132-8			140
Tata Steel Ordy.				45
Bundi Cement				24
Bombay Burma, Old				432-8
Bombay Burma, New				125
Bombay Steam, Ordy.				147-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	103-12			103-12
Central India Mining				25
Shivrajpur				32

COTTON AND CLOTH EXPORTS FROM U. S.

Exports of cotton cloths last year increased 36,248,000 square yards, or 13,659,000 dolls, when compared with 1921, Foreign shipments of raw cotton increased 139,008,000 dolls. in value, but in volume a decline of 360 292 bales occurred. Gains in both cotton cloth and raw cotton also took place in the month of December.

ZANZIBAR NOTES.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBA, Feb. 14.

The Dhow (native sailing craft) season has opened and a large number of sailing vessels from Arabia and the coast of Kathiawar, Cutch, and Gujarat have started coming. It must be remembered a good deal of trade of Zanzibar depends on the bulk of this dhow-sailing vessel-traffic and that is perhaps why an expert Indian in this line of business is desired to be appointed as the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. It is anxiously asked what do the members in the central legislatures and the public press in India do to move the wheels of the Delhi Government to satisfy the public cry in this direction?

There is a great resentment in the Indian carpenter community to read advertisements from the P. W. D. asking for European carpenter only in a certain branch of work in the new docks.

Again the Government have issued a special directory at Government expense for European residents in Zanzibar. The same is distributed with compliments from the Chief Secretary and this too has been a matter of great criticism by the public. It is rumoured the Indian National Association is moving to ask explanation for such an extraordinary step on the part of the Government.

SEQUEL TO ST. MARKS' CHURCH DISASTER.

(Associated Press.)

BANGLORE, Mar. 5.

As a result of elaborate investigations touching the recent St. Marks Church Disaster, Inspector Smith formally charged to-day Saik Imam before the Cantonment Second Magistrate with incendiarism, house breaking and theft. The accused was arrested in Madras recently while attempting to sell a flagon and some other articles of the St. Marks church while several other holy communion vessels and alter cloths were traced to a local Marwadi with whom it is stated those were pluged by the accused. Pending the Magisterial inquiry His Worship remanded the accused to the District lockup.



Mrs. M. says: "I have found Glaxo satisfactory in every respect; it surpasses ordinary milk. For making milk-puddings for children, I think it is excellent."

For Baby's brothers and sisters, too!

To grow from babyhood into sturdy, happy childhood, your children need a food rich in body-building qualities, and a food that will not tax their delicate digestions. Plenty of milk is what they require, milk in its safest, most suitable form—Glaxo.

Glaxo is pure, rich milk, made easily digestible and germ-free by the Glaxo Process. Packed in an air-tight, sealed tin, safe from contamination, it safeguards the children from diarrhœa and many other diseases borne by ordinary milk.

Ask your Doctor!

Let them drink

Glaxo

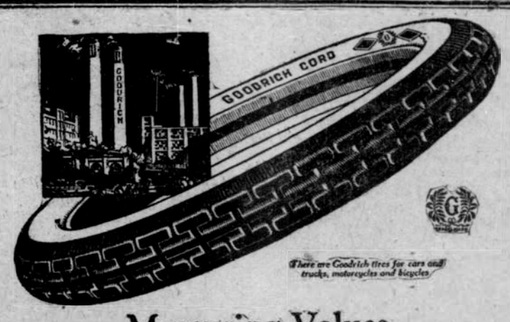
The Super-Milk

every day, and make their milk-puddings, custards, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with GLAXO

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics". The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

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There are Goodrich tires for cars and trucks, motorcycles and bicycles

Measuring Values

THE one measure of value—whatever the product—is service received.

There are degrees of quality—good, better, best—in a product. No tires surpass, none equal those of the Goodrich output, regardless of price.

The Goodrich name and brand on tires is an unquestionable guarantee of long mileage, unusual service, and full satisfaction, wherever they are sold and used.

They typify superiority, satisfaction and service.

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Pneumatic Tires
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Now available in inch and millimeter sizes.
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WARDEN & Co
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He's for ever blowing bubbles Bubbles of HOT AIR

NOTWITHSTANDING biassed statements, in doubtful taste, made by some Manufacturers of only "pure" Coffee, we state without fear of authoritative contradiction, that Chicory is recognised by all leading physicians and chemists, and also by Coffee Manufacturers of repute, as a valuable and healthful addition to Coffee.

READ THE APPENDED EXTRACTS—

they will convince you that wild generalization to the detriment of French Coffee is a malicious perversion of facts—and is of as much use as bubbles of hot air!

POLSON'S COFFEE

however, has always been, and is still, available in two qualities —PURE MOCHA for those who want the finest unblended Coffee obtainable in all India to-day and "FRENCH" for those who are accustomed to and prefer a blend of the pick of South Indian Coffee and the best Belgian—Bruges—Chicory.

Both qualities are the best obtainable and the choice is entirely yours.

Every 1 lb. Tin of POLSON'S COFFEE contains a Present Ticket.

ALFRED W. McCANN, the NOTED EXPERT, ON PURE FOOD says:

"Chicory contains no alkaloid such as caffein and no acid such as tannin. It imparts a rich deep colour to coffee and I think no one will deny the fact that it does, if properly used, improve the flavour of good Coffee."

THE UNITED STATES AND NATIONAL DISPENSATORY (recognised by all chemists and physicians in the States as authority) states:

"Chicory is thought to increase the appetite, promote digestion, and stimulate the liver."

PAGE 1597 of the UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY says:

"Chicory is a general tonic without being irritating and it is said to be useful if taken freely in hepatic congestion, jaundice and even pulmonary consumption."

POLSON'S COFFEE

was supplied for H. M. the King and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during their tours in India and is also being supplied to H. E. the Viceroy. Could you desire more valuable testimony as to the Coffee you should buy?

PEAR'S CYCLOPAEDIA states:

"CHICORY—a plant largely used for mixing with Coffee, and not regarded altogether as an adulterant being credited with certain dietetic virtues. In England where Chicory is added it must be stated on the package sold to the public."





M. L. C'S ARREST.

THE ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(BY SPECTATOR.)

Mr. Haji's motion for the adjournment of the Legislative Council over Sirdar Bijrani's arrest and imprisonment after a chequered career since the 22nd February terminated in a remarkable climbdown of the Government on the 27th whereby a serious defeat of the Government was averted. First proposed on the 22nd, postponed to the 23rd to enable Government to obtain information, it was ruled out of order as *sub-judice* on that day on the statement of the Home Member, Mr. Hayward, that the Commissioner in Sind was *judicially* considering that matter. The Council was not in possession ff full and authentic facts (they were very few!) until the arrival of the active Sind member, Mr. Pahaljani, who was said to have been pursuing the case and unsuccessfully endeavouring to get the Sirdar who pays over Rs. 25,000 land assessment, released on bail. He was present in the Council on the 26th. After the notice to the Home Member, Mr. Haji, rose on the 27th on the President's taking seat to ask for leave to move for the adjournment of the House to discuss. "A matter of urgent public importance namely, the arrest and imprisonment of K. S. Shermohmed Khan on the 15th February, raising the question that such arrest and imprisonment were *ultra vires* and unjustifiable, calling for his immediate release from jail. . . ." Then rose the Home Member to a point of order that the matter was still before the Commissioner, *sub judice* The President over-ruled the objection on the strength of a ruling of the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons that action under a Regulation is of a semi-executive character and therefore open to discussion by the House. The Home Member continued to raise other minor points of order of little importance which were all over-ruled, the President deciding that the House would be justified in discussing the application of the Regulation to this particular case. Finally the Home Member succeeded in getting the President's ruling that the matter, was *sub judice* and therefore the motion out of order on a statement from him as a responsible member of the Government, that the Regulation and not the ordinary criminal law was the law administered in the upper Sind District. It must be said to the credit of the President that he left it still open to the members of the Council to convince him to the contrary and move the matter again the next day. This temporary success and the method employed by the Home Member which gave the House an impression of his being bent on preventing the debate from coming off produced a tremendous revulsion in the House against the Government, a whispered contradiction of his statement, having gone round the non-official benches from the Sind members present.

THE HOUSE SLIGHTED.

The House felt itself slighted. It roused the House like a flash of lightning to a sense of their responsibility, self-dignity and power. A loud whisper of indignation at the treatment given by the Government by depriving them of the power of discussing the imprisonment of one of themselves went round the non-official benches. The House silently determined to retaliate on the Budget-voting which was following. The Revenue Member stood up to his demand for Land Revenue. The President required Mr. Gandhi to move the first objection to Rs. 25,000 for the increase in the salary of the Sind Tapedars. The House sat sullen and with grim determination practically demonstrated this sense of injury, for after two members had spoken closure was proposed division demanded by the Government and the item defeated by 43 to 26. The Government perceived the temper of the House at the slight received by it and perhaps heard the whisper that the non-official House was conserving its united strength to vote in sullen silence a reduction of 7 lakhs in the Land Revenue demand. But an indent happened to avert the situation. While the lobbies were being crowded, Mr. Pahalajani was seen called by the President, and then Mr. Murphy, the Legal Remembrancer, who, was Sessions Judge in that District in Sind, for long—It seems as it transpired afterwards he was called by the President to ascertain from him whether ordinary criminal Law obtained in Upper Sind, for the House, reassembling after the fated division, the President recalled his prior ruling stating that Mr. Myrphy had informed him that the ordinary Criminal law applied and called on Mr. Haji to move for leave. As none objected, leave to move was granted at 3-15 p.m. as a motion for adjournment has to be moved at 4 p.m. and automatically drops at 6 p.m. The House adjourned for tea at 3-20 p.m. It set at 4 p.m. sharp. It was full, eager, expectant, and determined. Mr. Haji in a few chosen words dwelt on the arbitrary action of the District Magistrate on his harsh and unnecessary application of the Regulation when ordinary law prevailed and on his conduct in declining sureties and sending the Sirdar to rigorous imprisonment. Then rose Mr. Hayward, now warned and saddened by the arousing his morning procedure had given to the House, to read the telegram he had received from the District Magistrate and to state the fact that the Commissioner was considering the matter. He asked that the discussion be postponed for a week, when he would get all the papers from the Commissioner, copies of which he would place in the hands of every member. He read the telegraphic report of the Magistrate to the effect that he had received information that Zemindars assisting in the Kirk shooting case were threatened and afraid of their lives that he had taken proceedings on that account, that he had given time to the accused to produce sureties, that the sureties were not fit and he had, therefore, sent him to jail. There was no explanation, as to why the imprisonment was rigorous.

MR. CHITALE'S SLASHING.

Mr. Garud, from Khandesh, rose to request the Chair to call upon Mr. Pahalajani to give facts first hand. Mr. Chitale than rose to speak and to slash. In clear and unambiguous terms he warned the Government that such an action by its officers had injured the prestige of the Government—that assuming as correct that any zemindars stood to fear and were threatened it was open to them to file a complaint, that they had not come forward and that it was unfair that the District Magistrate should use as a regulation against a member of the Council on the facts given by the Home Member himself. He regretted that 33 sureties were offered and all declined, that if it was necessary to keep him out of the way he could have been sent to Bombay to attend the Council about to commence its sittings. Mr. Pahalajani who was given permission to speak and guidance as to the limits within which he should speak appearing professionally in the case read out the copies he had received from the D. M. He read out the accused's application for adjournment and copies rejected by the Magistrate, then he read the order recording no facts and no reasons, binding him, then the list of 19 sureties all rejected and the reasons for their rejection, then another list of 14 sureties (which included 3 of the first list) presented by himself—rejected again and the reasons for their rejection, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th of the latter list paying an assessment of Rs. 70,000, Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 16,000 respectively.

MR. LAWRENCE'S TRIBUTE TO THE SIRDAR.

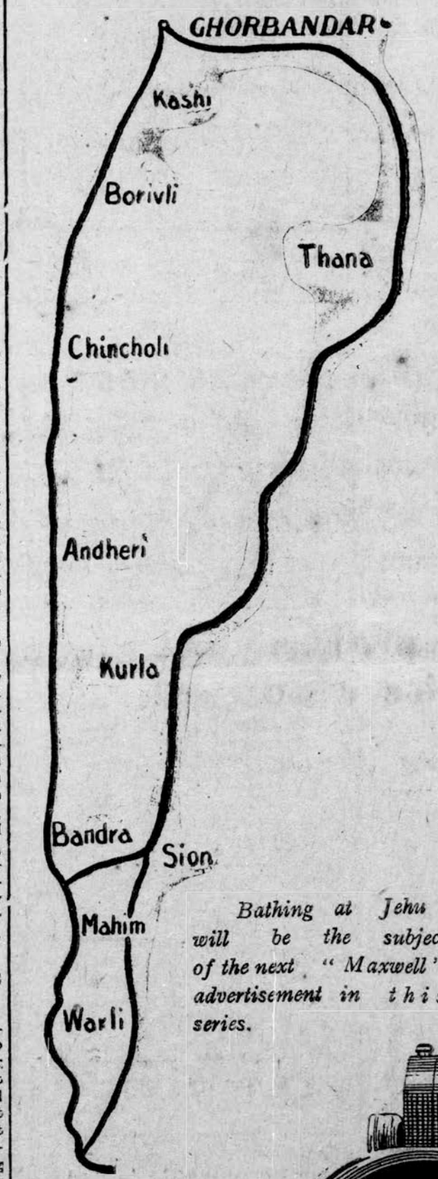
Mr. Lawrence, the Finance Member rose to pay a tribute to the respectability and work of the Sirdar who had been his friend for 15 years, first when he was the Collector of Sukkur and then as Commissioner in Sind, whose guest he had often been and ended by saying that tribal disputes sometimes called for Government action. The tide was steadily rising against the Government. The House was feeling deep and sharp the action of the D. M. It was but too clear that it sat with a grim determination impatient to [illegible] censure on the Govern[illegible] at this juncture came Sir [illegible]im Rahimtullah exercising [illegible] magic tongue to the help of the Government about to be defeated (probably by a larger majority even than over Dr. Kapadia's case)—to mollify the House that had not yet forgotten the attitude of the Home Member in the earlier part of the day. He saved the situation of the Government, saved the Home Department a censure and what was still more saved the Budget which the House was in a mood to shatter but for his effort. He smilingly told the House that he sympathised with the Sirdar as much as any one in the House did and that he discerned that the House was anxious that he should be released on bail without delay that the Government was ready to meet the wishes of the House to secure the bail by directing the Public Prosecutor to that effect, if any on behalf of the Sirdar applied for bail, that the House should wait till the Commissioner disposed of the matter which should be communicated to the House. This adroit move of the veteran magician by which the Government managed to climb down to the farthest limits possible disarmed opposition. The mover on the strength of the above undertaking of the Government at the request of Mr. Petit withdrew the motion, the President assuring the House, however, that if the Commissioner did not bail him or anything else happened another motion for adjournment could be brought.

Of the Sind representatives were present at 3-15 p. m. Messrs. Bhuto (Larkana). Kassim (Karachi City), Laghari (Lower Sind), Bhurgri, Jan Mahomed (Thar Parkar), Ojha (Karachi City), Pahaljani (West Sind, Sukkar), Mukhi Jethanand (East Sind, Hyderabad). At 4 p. m. when the House met, Mr. Bhuto was absent.

Thus ended the remarkable sweat when almost the whole non-official element united and became conscious of their strength and put it to a practical test.



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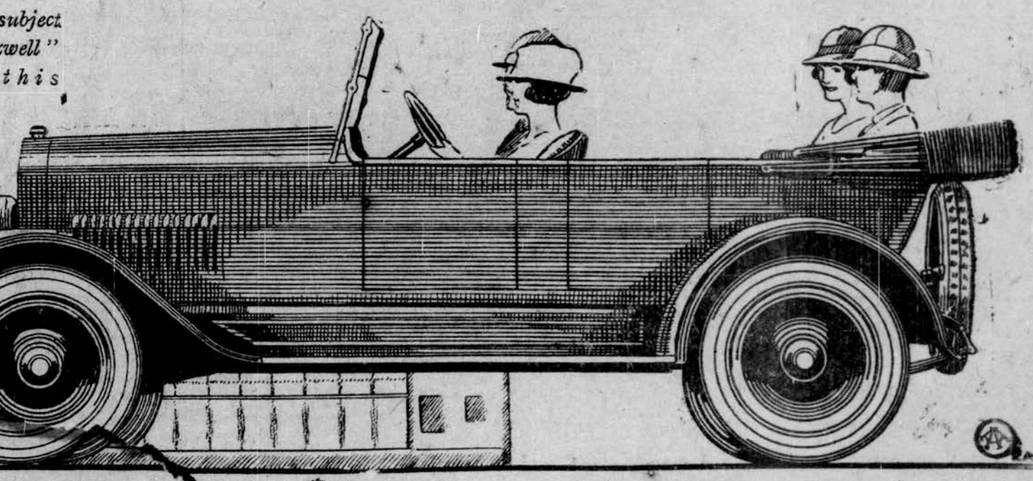
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the car which gives so much and expects so little. The Good Maxwell will take you anywhere and everywhere in absolute comfort—it is so roomy and cosy. And although it works very, very hard for you it never gives trouble because it is well made and has such a reliable engine. The Good Maxwell is the ideal car for every motoring purpose. Why not call and inspect it?

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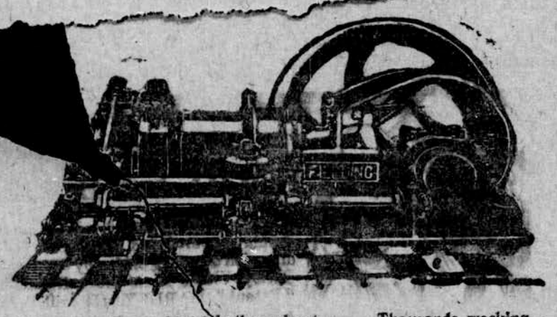
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